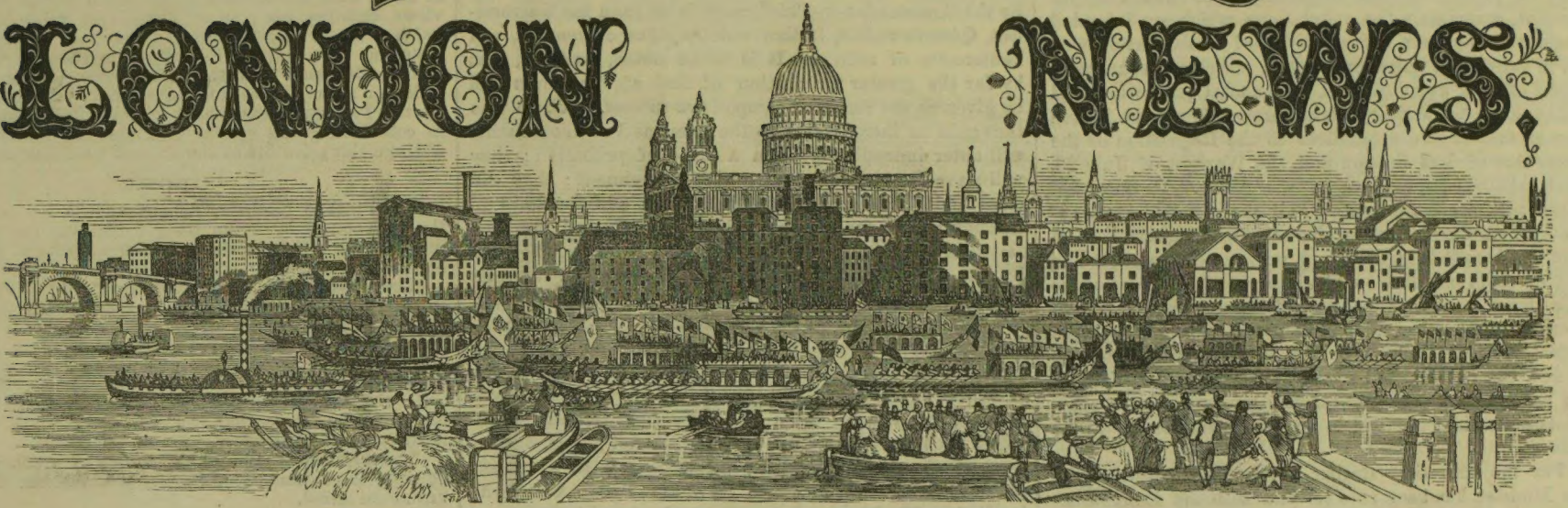


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

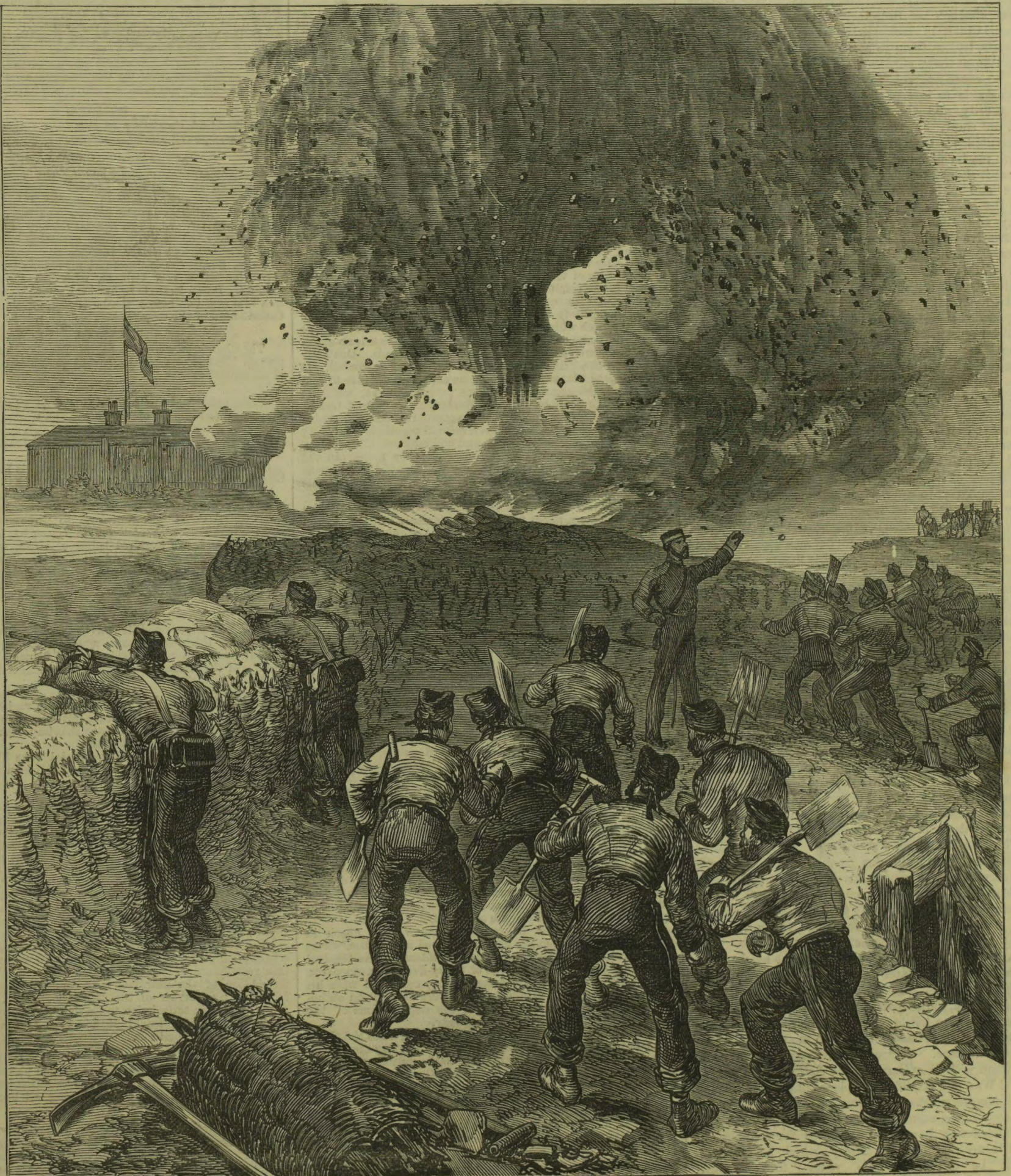


REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 1677.—VOL. LIX.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1871.

PRICE FIVEPENCE
By Post, 5½d.



SIEGE OPERATIONS AT CHATHAM: EXPLOSION OF A MINE.
SEE PAGE 431.

RECONSTRUCTION OF THE ARMY.

Tuesday afternoon's *Gazette* contained a copy of a document of prime national importance. It was a Royal Warrant, containing the regulations which are intended henceforth to govern the promotion of combatant officers, and to provide at once for certain necessary changes in respect of first appointments, regimental promotion, and exchanges in her Majesty's land forces. It may be looked upon as one of the appendices to the Regulation of the Forces Act of last Session and the Warrant of July 20, which abolished purchase in the Army. It does not supply, nor profess to supply, all the detailed arrangements which the subject-matter of it will require. As to some of them it is rudimentary only, and with regard to most of them it will not come into practical operation, so far, at least, as "first appointments" are concerned, within a period calculated at about two years. The old *personnel* of the Army has to be absorbed into the system before the new can be admitted; but, as a whole, the Warrant may be regarded as authoritatively laying down the plans and specifications to which its reconstruction is to be conformed.

For the first time during nearly two centuries the War Minister has been able to deal with the Army without the smallest regard to the vested interests of the officers belonging to it. Full compensation for these was provided by the Act of last Session—a compensation, indeed, which, in a pecuniary sense, was admitted by the officers themselves, notwithstanding the opposition which the measure encountered in the House of Commons, as not merely satisfactory, but "handsome." Her Majesty, therefore, through her Secretary of State and her Commander-in-Chief, in seeking the reorganisation of her land forces, had nothing to consider except what would best promote their efficiency. In a practical as well as in a constitutional sense the British Army was her own—able to interpose no private claims between her authority and the execution of her will. The nation, in short, by the Royal Warrant of July last, supplemented by the Army Regulation Act, has become exclusive master of its own weapon of defence. If it be not what it should be—thoroughly adapted to the national position and circumstances, and perfectly qualified to answer the ends for which it exists—the sole fault, and, we may add, the sole responsibility, will rest with the administrative department to which the government of it has been assigned. By all accounts, and according to the verdict of all competent judges, foreign and domestic, the materials with which the department has to deal are of the highest quality; and, inasmuch as nothing prevents the disposal of those materials as it may think fit, there is no artificial reason, at least, why the country should not henceforth have in its Army as effective an engine of defence as the world has hitherto seen.

The sober judgment of the nation has concluded to reject the counsels of those who urged a reorganisation of the Army upon the Prussian plan. Institutions are not easily transplanted from one soil to another, and those which answer admirably in one nation may prove to be entirely unsuited to the genius of another. That every male subject of the realm should be compelled to pass through the Army, to acquire an adequate knowledge of military duties, and to be thenceforth liable to act as a reserve, as the State authorities might decide, may appear, in theory, the best organisation for defence which a people can adopt. Prussia has reduced this theory to practice, and the Prussian people have accommodated themselves to the sacrifices which it involves. It is otherwise with England. The insular position of this country renders the plan unnecessary. She does not require for her security an armed and disciplined nation. Her interests are mainly industrial. Her power depends, not upon the extent of her territory, but, in a great degree, upon the development of her special resources, and upon her manufacturing and commercial energies. She cannot pretend to compete with the great military monarchies of the Continent in the size of her armies. She has no need to do so. She would utterly derange her entire social mechanism did she attempt it. In all probability, moreover, any attempt of the kind would have proved, not merely futile, but dangerous. It was only to be expected, therefore, that the reconstruction of her Majesty's land forces would proceed upon those bases which experience has shown to suffice for a nation situated as we are. In most respects, voluntary enlistment suits our purpose better than compulsory service, and a comparatively small army answers all the legitimate ends a Government should have in view more easily and more completely than multiplied legions.

But if our Army is to be a small one, the more reason is there that it should be instinct with intelligence. It is with a view to this that the Royal Warrant has been devised and issued. It relates exclusively to the officers, but upon the character of the officers depends the character of the force. Here, indeed, much has been borrowed from the Prussian system, but here also may be discovered signs of care to adapt the Prussian system to the special circumstances of the case. Our readers will not expect us to present them with an epitome of the Articles contained in the Royal Warrant, nor of the explanations of them given in the Memorandum thereto appended. Suffice it to say that, as soon as the number of supernumerary officers and of candidates who have already passed for commissions has been absorbed into the Army—which, as we have said, will be in about two years—"first appointments" will be given, as a rule, after competitive

examination; will be probationary, and will be revocable in case of physical or moral unfitness. The exceptions to the rule will be non-commissioned officers recommended by the Commander-in-Chief, candidates from the Universities, Queen's cadets, Indian cadets, pages of honour, and lieutenants of militia. It is to be noted, however, that by far the greater proportion of first appointments will be given as the result of competitive success. Those who thus gain an introduction to the Army as Sub-Lieutenants will enter immediately upon a state of probation; they will serve for twelve months with a regiment; they will come under a course of strict discipline; and they will go through such a programme of study, and pass such a professional examination, as may be fixed from time to time by the Secretary of State. Should they fail to pass within three years they will be removed from the service.

Then, in regard to Promotion, these Sub-Lieutenants, duly qualified as we have seen, will rise, as a rule, by seniority to the rank of Major, from which grade the principle of selection will come into play. Much will depend, of course, upon the thorough honesty with which such a system as this is administered; but, on the face of the Royal Warrant, there appears to be reason for concluding that in a few years the British Army will be distinguished as much for the professional intelligence and culture of its officers as for the bravery and endurance of its men. Thus far, Mr. Cardwell appears to have faithfully redeemed his pledge.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, Nov. 2.

The heroic expedition of Prince Napoleon to Corsica, announced by the *Ordre* and other Bonapartist organs with such a flourish of trumpets, has terminated abruptly, and the Prince has left for Italy, after having sent in his resignation as a Councillor. The reason of his taking that step, according to his own account, is the arrival of an Extraordinary Commissioner of the Government; and the presence of a French squadron before Ajaccio, together with two regiments of infantry, prevented him from paying due attention to the vicinal roads of the island, and other local questions which the Council would be called upon to discuss. There are other explanations, which the Prince does not give, which, however, reach us in communications from the spot. The Bonapartist fraction of the Council, having been unable to secure the Prince's election as president, endeavoured to obtain a vote imputing blame to the precautions taken by the authorities; but not only was this proposition not voted, but it was rejected by a majority of 30 to 20, and an order of the day carried approving the conduct of M. Charles Ferry, the Extraordinary Commissioner in question. It is clear, therefore, that the Prince thought it best to withdraw without delivering the political speech which, according to his friends, he had prepared himself to make on taking the chair. Well, there was no chair, and consequently no speech, and thus the farce ends. One little incident of the Prince's expedition deserves to be recorded. It would appear that, upon landing, he expressed a desire to proceed to the Maison Bonaparte, his paternal home, which is at present inhabited by Princess Marianne, the wife of Lucien Bonaparte. The Mayor of Ajaccio communicated this desire to the Commissary, who, however, refused permission, alleging that the house was sequestered, and adding that, if necessary, he would oppose the entry of the Prince by force. In the letter addressed by the latter to the President of the General Council, giving in his resignation, he protests against this refusal.

The General Council of the Seine-et-Oise recently paid a visit to M. Thiers, about fifteen of its members being absent on the occasion, among whom were M. Arrighi, the Duc de Padoue, and the Prince de Wagram. The President of the Council expressed the satisfaction of the department in becoming the seat of government, and assured M. Thiers of the support of the Council in the great work of reorganising the State. In the course of his reply, M. Thiers said he was not a party man, but a Frenchman loving his country; that the conflict with the insurrection, which had been alluded to, had terminated, and the time for moderation had arrived; remarking, in conclusion, that the Council might have confidence in him.

M. Henri Rochefort has sent a handsomely-bound collection of the *Lanterne* to his able and now eminent counsel, M. Albert Joly, accompanied by a dedication in which he observes that the *Lanterne* was once supposed to have made him a rich man, but that it now costs him very dear. He says that he begins to fear a Bonapartist restoration, and, in conclusion, observes:—"After having been condemned by the Republic, I am at this moment menaced with a far more terrible misfortune—that of being pardoned by the Empire." The author of the *Lanterne* here hints at a measure which for some time past has been advocated by the majority of the newspapers—namely, an amnesty for the greater part of the Communist prisoners, insinuating that it is likely to be delayed until the Empire is restored. In the *Rappel*, which has reappeared, M. Victor Hugo advocated, yesterday, a measure of this character.

This allusion to an amnesty brings the courts-martial again to mind. They still continue their sittings, judging daily a host of minor delinquents inculpated in the insurrection. The Conseil de Revision has confirmed the sentence of death passed upon the energetic ex-Delegate of War, Colonel Rossel.

Not only have the Bonapartists met with a check in Corsica, but the Orleanists have triumphed in the Oise, where the Duc d'Aumale has been elected President of the General Council by twenty-two votes out of thirty-five. It is, moreover, announced that the Duke, after having conferred with his friends, has resolved on asking the Government for an authorisation to take part as deputy in the deliberations of the Assembly upon the meeting of that body.

The Americans in Paris, although reduced, since the siege, to a comparatively small colony, have been busying themselves on behalf of the sufferers by the late conflagration at Chicago. Up to the present date \$870 has been collected for this object by Messrs. Munroe and Co., the American bankers.

The brochure of General Count de Palikao upon the revolution of Sept. 4 and the events which preceded it has appeared. The General states that he was offered the dictatorship almost unanimously by the Corps Législatif, on the night of Sept. 3, but he refused, through a sentiment of duty. He states that the Ministry of War had been offered, early in August, to General Trochu; but the conditions imposed upon the Government by the General were such that the Committee

of the Corps Législatif had recognised the impossibility of the appointment being sustained. The General defends his plan of campaign, by which the army of M'Mahon was to join that of Metz, with considerable talent and a firm conviction in his views, defining his plan with skill and citing historical precedents where similar manoeuvres had resulted in great victories. He ascribes its failure to the delay of M'Mahon and to Bazaine's ignorance respecting the movements of M'Mahon's army. The work is generally favourably criticised by the Parisian press; which, however, is almost unanimous in condemning the system of suppressing news which was a distinguishing feature of the Palikao administration.

SPAIN.

The Finance Minister, Signor Angulo, has proposed (and the sub-committee of the Budget approves the proposal) to impose a tax of 18 per cent. on the coupons of the internal and external debt.

The Duke de Montpensier has announced to the Cortes his intention of taking his seat as soon as his daughter has recovered from her illness.

In the sitting yesterday week Senor Balaguer, Minister for the Colonies, presented the first Parliamentary Budget for Cuba, accompanied by an important memoir. The memoir states that up to the present the Ministry of the Colonies has been ruled by decrees, but the Government will not do anything without the authorisation of the Cortes.

The *Argos* announces the discovery of a conspiracy instigated by the International Society at Barcelona. Three bombs have been seized.

GERMANY.

Prince Gortschakoff was received by the Emperor, on Sunday, in special audience, which was of unusually long duration. On Monday the Chancellor of the Empire conferred with Prince Gortschakoff.

The Emperor, on Monday, unveiled a memorial to the riflemen of the Guard who fell in France, and, in addressing the soldiers, urged them to gain military knowledge and experience in time of peace, so that they might be found ready to defend their country if again called upon.

In the German Parliament, on Tuesday, the Budget for 1872 was brought forward by the Finance Minister, who dwelt upon the necessity for a certain amount of the war fund being placed at the disposal of the Government, as well as the establishment of a special fund for military administration.

HOLLAND.

In Wednesday's sitting of the First Chamber the Indian Budget was passed almost unanimously.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

The Emperor has decided against the acceptance of those demands in the Bohemian address which are incompatible with the present Constitution; and the Hohenwart Ministry, with whose concurrence the address had been drawn up, has accordingly resigned. The *Official Gazette* publishes an autograph letter of the Emperor accepting the resignations. Another autograph letter intrusts the present Minister of Finance, Baron von Holzgethan, provisionally, and until the formation of a new Cabinet, with the Presidency of the Council. Baron Kellerberg has been intrusted with the formation of a new Cabinet on the basis of maintaining the present Constitution of the empire.

GREECE.

The Chambers were opened, on Tuesday, by the King in person. His Speech from the Throne gave a favourable account of all matters.

AMERICA.

President Grant has appointed the 30th inst. as a day of national thanksgiving and prayer in the United States.

Mr. W. Ewart and Mr. B. Curtis have been appointed counsel for the United States before the General Tribunal of Arbitration, in addition to Mr. Caleb Cushing.

W. M. Tweed, the New York official who is believed to have been at the head of the frauds in that city, has been arrested.

By a telegram from New York we learn that Hawkins, one of the Mormon leaders, has been convicted of adultery by the Federal Court and sentenced to three years' imprisonment. It is reported that Brigham Young has taken to flight. Two thousand five hundred ladies of Utah, who are happy under the polygamic system, have petitioned President Grant not to allow the ruthless dispersion of the Latter-Day Saints.

Details of the Fenian raid into Manitoba present the whole affair in a very ridiculous light.

BRAZIL.

The Emancipation Bill was passed by the Senate, on Sept. 27, by thirty-three votes against four, and the measure has since received the sanction of the Princess Regent. The passing of the measure has given great satisfaction.

AUSTRALIA.

The Australian papers to hand contain various state ments in reference to the Tichborne case, but none of them very clear. A telegram from Melbourne states that important witnesses in the case have left for this country.

The South Australian Intercolonial Free Trade Bill has been read the third time in the House of Assembly.

NEW ZEALAND.

The peaceful policy of the Government has wrought a complete change in the aspect of the country. The Maories are consenting to the sale of their hitherto useless lands and to the construction of roads which will open up vast districts that had been previously sealed against the ingress of Europeans. The Upper Chamber has passed, by a majority of one, a bill legalising marriage with a deceased wife's sister. The Legislature was engaged when the mail left in discussing an Education Bill which had been brought in by Mr. Fox, the Premier. The bill adopts the principle of compulsory education, and copies verbatim the conscience clauses of Mr. Forster's Act, but it allows Bible-reading at stated times in the Government schools, and provides that denominational schools, under certain restrictions, may claim a Government subsidy. On the assembling of the new House of Representatives, the Hon. Dillon Bell, a member of the Ministry and Dr. Featherston's late colleague in the mission to England, was proposed for the Speakership by Sir David Munro (the late Speaker), and elected without opposition.

The Danubian Chambers were opened yesterday week by Prince Charles, who promised that his Government should submit to the House bills for reforming all branches of the administration.

A Consistory was held in Rome yesterday week, at which eighteen Archbishops and thirty-seven Bishops were pre-conicited. In the allocution delivered on the occasion by the Pope, his Holiness strongly condemned those who had attacked in Germany the Ecumenical Council, and congratulated those who had defended the Church.

THE CHURCH.

PREFEMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Blakiston, Douglas, to be Vicar of East Grinstead, Sussex.
 Bradshaw, Sandys Ynye Burges, Rector of St. Stephen's, Hulme.
 Brice, George E., Curate of Wark, near Hexham.
 Bryant, J. H., Rector of Ledford, Lincolnshire.
 Dethon, H. C., Vicar of East Teignmouth, Devon.
 Fellows, S., Chaplain of the Dewpade Union.
 Grayson, William, Vicar of Ewerby, Lincolnshire.
 Hildebrand, W., Rector of East Coulston, Wilts.
 Lipscombe, Henry Alcorn, Vicar of West Hyde, Rickmansworth.
 Lohr, Charles William, Rector of Aldburgh, Norfolk.
 Russell, J. L. F., Vicar of Arminghall, Norfolk.
 Stock, W., Vicar of Sibton with Peasenhall, Suffolk.
 Taylor, George, Curate of Alton, Hants.
 Westbrook, F. S., Chaplain of the Huntingdonshire County Gaol.

On Thursday the Bishop of London, attended by a large number of the clergy of the district and a surpliced choir, consecrated the new church of All Saints, Clapton Park.

The Rev. R. J. Ellis, M.A., Curate of St. Paul's, Hull, has been presented with a tea and coffee service, salver, and other articles, from the congregation.

The new Church of All Saints, Grosvenor-road, Pimlico, in the district of St. Gabriel's, Warwick-square, was consecrated, on Tuesday, by the Bishop of Rochester.

It is announced in the *Gazette* that the Rev. John Cale Miller, D.D., Vicar of Greenwich, has been appointed to the Canonry of Worcester Cathedral vacant by the resignation of the Rev. James Bowling Mozley.

Dr. Vaughan, the Master of the Temple, has acceded to the request of the Rector and the congregation of St. Andrew's, Holborn, that he would undertake the Sunday evening lectureship in that church, and will enter upon the duty to-morrow.

On Wednesday morning the Rev. John Talbot Johnstone, Rector of Beccles, was found in a room on his premises dead, having committed suicide by hanging. Deceased had held the living for upwards of twenty years. The only solution of the sad event is that intense study must have affected his reason.

In distributing the Oxford and Cambridge local examinations prizes at Southampton, on Tuesday, the Bishop of Winchester said that middle-class education was the great question of the day. That class was linked to both the higher and the lower classes, and its influence, as it extended to both of them, formed the strength of the national character.

Downham church, Essex, was reopened on the 21st ult., after restoration by Mr. Street, R.A., at a cost of £1700. The festival commenced with early communion at eight o'clock—celebrant, the Bishop of Rochester, assisted by the Rector, the Rev. E. C. Evans, and at the subsequent service his Lordship was the preacher. The offertory of £250, of which £100 was a second gift from the late Rector, the Rev. E. R. Benyon, completely extinguished the final debt.

The Bishop of Ely held a conference of the clergy and laity at Bury St. Edmunds, on Tuesday, at which the Duke of Grafton, the Marquis of Bristol, and about four hundred of the clergy and laity of the archdeaconry of Sudbury were present. In the course of his address the Bishop remarked that the crowding together of artisans in very close places, often quite apart from Christianising influences, was the great religious and social evil of the day. Every attempt should be made to provide the working classes with religious instruction.

The foundation-stone of a new tower, with spire, to the church of Sheffield-on-Loddon was recently laid, by the son of the Rector. The choir having chanted the 84th Psalm and sung the 241st Hymn (Ancient and Modern), Master Barker laid the stone, saying, "I lay this stone to the glory of God, to the memory of my grandfather, and to the memory of my uncle George. Amen"—the bells ringing out merry peals. The tower, with spire, will be 103 ft. high, and, together with an organ-chamber on the north side, are being erected at the cost of the Rev. A. G. Barker, to whom and other members of the family the parish is indebted for the organ and several stained windows.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

OXFORD.

In a Convocation on Thursday week the following form of decree was passed:—"That the Vice-Chancellor and Proctors be empowered to nominate a Reader in Indian Law and Jurisprudence for the present term; the duties of the Reader being those defined under the statute which expired at the end of last term."

The Hulsean Exhibitions of Brasenose have been conferred by the trustees on V. K. Cooper, scholar; F. J. Brown, commoner; and F. E. Weatherly, scholar.

The following form of decree was carried in Congregation, after some opposition, by 44 placets to 9 non-placets:—"That the Delegates of Lodging-House be authorised, if they find it necessary, to place a temporary hospital in the University Park, or in the grounds attached to the museum, as may be recommended by the medical advisers of the Delegates."

The following have been recommended by the Censors of Unattached Students for appointment to the exhibitions offered by the Company of Grocers:—W. N. Stocker and F. W. Ellrodt.

The anniversary meeting of the members of University College was held last Saturday. The proceedings were rendered more interesting by the fact that the society has this year been established 1000 years, having been founded by Alfred the Great.

Mr. Francis John Cheshire Walker, commoner of Balliol, was found dead in his rooms on Monday morning, death having arisen from the discharge of a bullet through the heart from a revolver. An inquest was held, and it was shown that Mr. Walker suffered very much from depression of spirits and intense headaches, and that he had a sunstroke whilst rowing during the summer term, 1870. He was at the time of his death being treated by a London physician, and had an appointment to see him again on Saturday next. In a letter to his mother he complained very much of the pain in his head, and said that he hoped it would not drive him mad, as there was nothing he had so great a horror of. Another letter, addressed to his father, was found in deceased's room, stamped ready for post, and in that he spoke of his head being worse. The jury almost immediately returned a verdict that the deceased committed suicide whilst in an unsound state of mind.

The annual public meeting for the distribution of prizes to the successful science and art students in the Oxford School of Science and Art was held, on Tuesday night, in the Townhall. The Very Rev. the Vice-Chancellor, chairman of the committee (Dr. Liddell, Dean of Christ Church), presided.

CAMBRIDGE.

Mr. Ernest Edwin Witt, M.A., and Mr. Alexander Dey, B.A., have been elected Fellows of St. Peter's.

The Rev. A. J. D. D'Orsey, B.D., of Corpus Christi College, delivered the first of a course of lectures on "The Art of Reading Aloud in Churches," intended chiefly for theological students, on Thursday, in the Townhall.

The Seatonian prize for the best English poem on a sacred subject, value £40, given annually to a Master of Arts, was, on Thursday morning, awarded to the Rev. Handley Carr Glynn Moule, Fellow of Trinity College, the subject of the poem being Tyre. This is the third time in succession that Mr. Moule has carried off the prize.

The Vice-Chancellors of Oxford and Cambridge have received a letter from Mr. Gladstone, who wishes to know whether they would prefer a statutory or a Royal commission for the purpose of inquiry into the College and University revenues. The right hon. gentleman says the object is simply that of inquiry, and the commission, however appointed, would not be called upon to make recommendations for the future or to pass judgment on the past.

The Senate of the University of London, on Thursday week, exercised, for the first time, its privilege, under the Public Schools Act, of appointing a member of the governing body of Rugby and Charterhouse Schools. To Charterhouse it appointed Mr. Busk, F.R.S., President of the Royal College of Surgeons, and to Rugby the Bishop of Exeter. The latter, it is stated, was carried only by a majority of one.

Professor Cairnes delivered the opening lecture of his course on "Political Economy," on Tuesday, at University College. Under a decision of the council of the college, taken last summer, these lectures are open to both sexes; ladies being admissible on the same footing as other students.

The Prince Imperial is studying in King's College School. He is under Professor Adams, and is studying mechanics.

The Rev. F. W. Burbidge, M.A., late Fellow of Christ's College, Cambridge, has been elected to the principalship of the Worcester, Lichfield, and Hereford Training College, at Saltley, near Birmingham, vacant by the resignation of the Rev. Canon Gover, M.A.

A majority of the Senatus Academicus of the University of Edinburgh has refused a proposal made by the executive committee of the Society for Securing a Complete Medical Education to Women. The committee offered to guarantee the payment of any sum that might be fixed by the senatus for the remuneration of special lecturers for the ladies, should they be appointed; and also offered to provide rooms and such accommodation as might be required for the lectures, if the University could not do so.

Dr. Roberts, of London, was installed in the Humanity chair of St. Andrew's University last Saturday afternoon.

The winter session of Anderson's University, Glasgow, was formally opened on Tuesday, and Professor Herr Bischoff, recently appointed to the new chair of Technical Chemistry, delivered his inaugural address in the great hall of the University. There was a large attendance of medical gentlemen and others interested in the cause of chemical science, and the learned lecturer met with a hearty reception.

THE MURDER OF MR. JUSTICE NORMAN.

The Townhall of Calcutta, in which the High Court of Justice is occasionally held, was the scene of the atrocious murder of an English Judge, on Wednesday, Sept. 20; and our illustration of the building will be viewed with a sad interest on this account. The assassination of Mr. Norman, the Acting Chief Justice of Bengal, was perpetrated at eleven o'clock in the morning, on the stone steps leading up beneath the portico to the High Court. The unfortunate gentleman had just alighted from his carriage; and before going in stopped to give some orders to his servant, when the murderer, who had been hidden behind the doorway, rushed out with a knife and stabbed him twice—first in the left side, under the shoulder, then in the abdomen. The first wound entered at the eighth rib and pierced the diaphragm, the second stroke cut the intestines and reached the spine. Mr. Norman ran down the steps and on a few yards, when he stooped and picked up a brick, which he flung in his pursuer's face. A native workman struck the assassin with a bamboo; then a native policeman seized him and wrested the knife from him, and a European officer, who came up, tied him with a rope. Mr. Norman was placed in a palanquin and conveyed to a neighbouring shop. His wife and friends came, and several medical men, who did all they could for him, but he died an hour after midnight.

"CHILL OCTOBER"—ROTTEN-ROW.

Rotten-row in June, at six or seven o'clock in the afternoon, with its throng of well-dressed, leisurely, well-behaved promenaders, on horseback or on foot, pacing quickly or slowly, as they please, between the long lines of leafy trees, or stopping for a few minutes' social talk in diverse friendly groups, is a scene which one likes to behold, though one may not claim or covet a recognised position among the people of fashion who are wont to appear on this ground in the best days of the London season. But Rotten-row on a cold, dull morning about the end of October, when all the aristocratic dwelling-houses of Mayfair, Tyburnia, and Belgravia have been shut up these three months past, while the dusty, sooty air of our huge city has choked the pores of vegetable respiration, and killed the summer foliage of Hyde Park some weeks before its time of natural decay—Rotten-row in our "Chill October," when the east winds and the fogs begin to plague us, offers a less inviting prospect. Would that some of the easy-living gentlemen and ladies, who used to canter up and down here an hour or so before dressing for dinner, could see what a dreary place this has now become, since deprived of the soft June sunshine and of their cheerful presence! Let them, wherever any of them happen now to linger, in the South Coast watering-places, or in Italy or Germany, or in snug and roomy country mansions, with field sports at command, but glance at our illustration of the desolate view near Hyde Park-corner. The British workman sits in cheerless solitude on a chair he will not be asked to pay for: he puts down the bag of tools, with which he is slowly proceeding to a mid-day job at Bayswater; he smokes the pipe of political meditation, and thinks it very doubtful whether any of the Peers will presently come and sit beside him to discuss the Seven Points of the new Social Charter. As for the British policeman, another of our national institutions, he is at the post of duty, which he is likely to maintain as valiantly as the bravest Life Guardsman; and his discreet counsels to the pretty nursemaid will not interrupt the baby's maternal complacency with her doll in the perambulator, or the other little girl's frolic with her hoop and her doggy among the dry leaves rustling in the wind over the path. A contemplative sweeper, in the remote distance, reflects on the lapse of months and years; he could moralise, perhaps, on the fall of the leaf as wisely as Shakespeare or Homer, comparing it with the decline of human generations. But the leaves will be fresh and green next June; and our social birds of passage will have returned to their summer haunts in Hyde Park.

THE LATE MR. BABBAGE.

The death of Mr. Charles Babbage, the eminent mathematician and inventor of "the calculating machine," was announced last week. He was in the eightieth year of his age, having been born Dec. 26, 1791. His father, Mr. Benjamin Babbage, of Totnes, in Devonshire, came to London and became a partner in the banking-house of Messrs. Praed, Mackworth, and Babbage; with which the founder of a well-known Devonshire family, that of Mr. Mackworth Praed, was also connected. Charles Babbage was educated first at the Totnes Grammar School, then by a private teacher, the Rev. Stephen Freeman, of Forty Hill, Enfield, and at Trinity College, and later at Peterhouse, Cambridge, where he took the degrees of B.A. in 1814, and M.A. in 1817. At the University he was intimately associated with Herschel, afterwards Sir John Herschel, and Peacock, who became Dean Peacock, in mathematical studies. Working together, they translated and edited a treatise by Lacroix, on the Differential Calculus, with notes and appendix, to which Mr. Babbage contributed an essay on the solution of functional equations. In 1828 Mr. Babbage was appointed to the Lucasian Professorship of Mathematics in his University, and held that chair eleven years. He soon afterwards produced his Tables of Logarithms, from 1 to 108,000, a most laborious work, made so useful and convenient for calculators that it was immediately put in use. These tables were employed in the English and Irish Trigonometrical Surveys, and were republished in many editions, not only here but in foreign countries.

But Mr. Babbage had meantime conceived the notion, which had, indeed, been thought of by Pascal and other French geometers, that certain arithmetical operations could be performed by mechanism. His object was to compile and print numerical tables by a mechanical process of "adding" and "carrying" the differences between the successive numbers of which the figure columns in such tables are composed. For instance, here are half a dozen numbers taken at random from a common table of logarithms:—86,711, 86,717, 86,723, 86,729, 86,735, 86,741. Now, the difference between any one of these and the next following is six. Therefore, by taking the first number and continually adding 6 we get all the numbers in the series. This addition of differences, carrying the figure where necessary, and the printing of the resulting numbers, was the work which Babbage's machine was devised to perform; not, however, with such simple differences as those in our example, but in the highly complicated cases in which the differences vary, and "second differences" are involved, which have to be "added" to make the first differences, and these again added to give the final numbers. We cannot here explain the manner in which this was mechanically effected by the difference engine, with combinations of wheels acting upon each other in an order determined by a preliminary adjustment.

Mr. Babbage first publicly broached his ideas on the subject in a letter to Sir Humphry Davy, and in other ways, in 1822. The letter was sent to the Treasury, and the Government submitted the scheme to the Royal Society. A committee of that body recommended it to public encouragement. The Treasury took up the proposal and granted Mr. Babbage £1500 to make the machine. It was commenced in 1823, and money was from time to time voted in payment of material and labour. Five years passed, and the Government grew anxious. Another committee of scientific men was appointed. Their verdict was, in effect, "Go on—give more money; the thing must answer." More money was advanced. In 1829 the Government had given £3000, while £4000 had been privately spent by Mr. Babbage on the machine. It was estimated that £4000 more would complete the work; and this sum, all but a few hundreds, was voted. Another year brought about another committee's appointment. Their report again expressed admiration, satisfaction, and reliance upon ultimate success, and advised the erection of a workshop close to Mr. Babbage's house, that the work might be hastened by his constant supervision. For this, and for the completion of the machine, from £8000 to £12,000 was required; and this was to be voted in yearly sums of about a fourth of the amount. The building was erected, the work was recommenced in 1831, and the total expenditure rose to £17,000, and then came a stoppage. The chief machinist, who had constructed all the apparatus and tools, suddenly withdrew from the work. At the same time Mr. Babbage informed the Government that his own plans had become greatly enlarged, and he proposed the construction of another machine, the analytical engine, which included the difference engine and much more. Sir Robert Peel and Mr. Goulburn, then First Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer, took alarm at the prospect of indefinitely increased cost. Having resolved on not going further into the matter, they offered Mr. Babbage, by way of compensation, that the difference engine as constructed should remain as his own property—an offer which the inventor declined to accept. The engine, with the drawings of the machinery constructed and not constructed, and of other contrivances, extending to some 400 or 500 drawings and plans, was presented, in 1843, to King's College Museum. A printer at Stockholm, M. Scheutz, has succeeded in constructing a machine by which logarithms and other tables for astronomical or trigonometrical calculations are accurately produced and printed.

Mr. Babbage published, in 1832, his interesting treatise on the "Economy of Machinery and Manufactures," the result of a tour of inspection all over Great Britain and the Continent. It was translated into French, German, Italian, Spanish, and Russian. Four years later he wrote the Ninth Bridgewater Treatise, in which he showed how mathematics, as well as the physical sciences, may afford proof of the Divine design in creation. Among the numerous other works of Mr. Babbage are an essay on the "Decline of Science," and an autobiographical memoir called "Passages in the Life of a Philosopher." He wrote nearly eighty papers for different learned societies or for reviews and scientific periodicals. At the Parliamentary election of 1832 Mr. Babbage was a Radical candidate for Finsbury; but, failing to win the votes of that constituency, never again came forward. He was one of the oldest members of the Royal Society, and one of the founders of the British Association and of the Astronomical Society. He married the daughter of Mr. Whitmore, of Dudnaston, near Bridgnorth, and has left three sons; one of whom is Lieutenant-Colonel Babbage; the other two are in Australia.

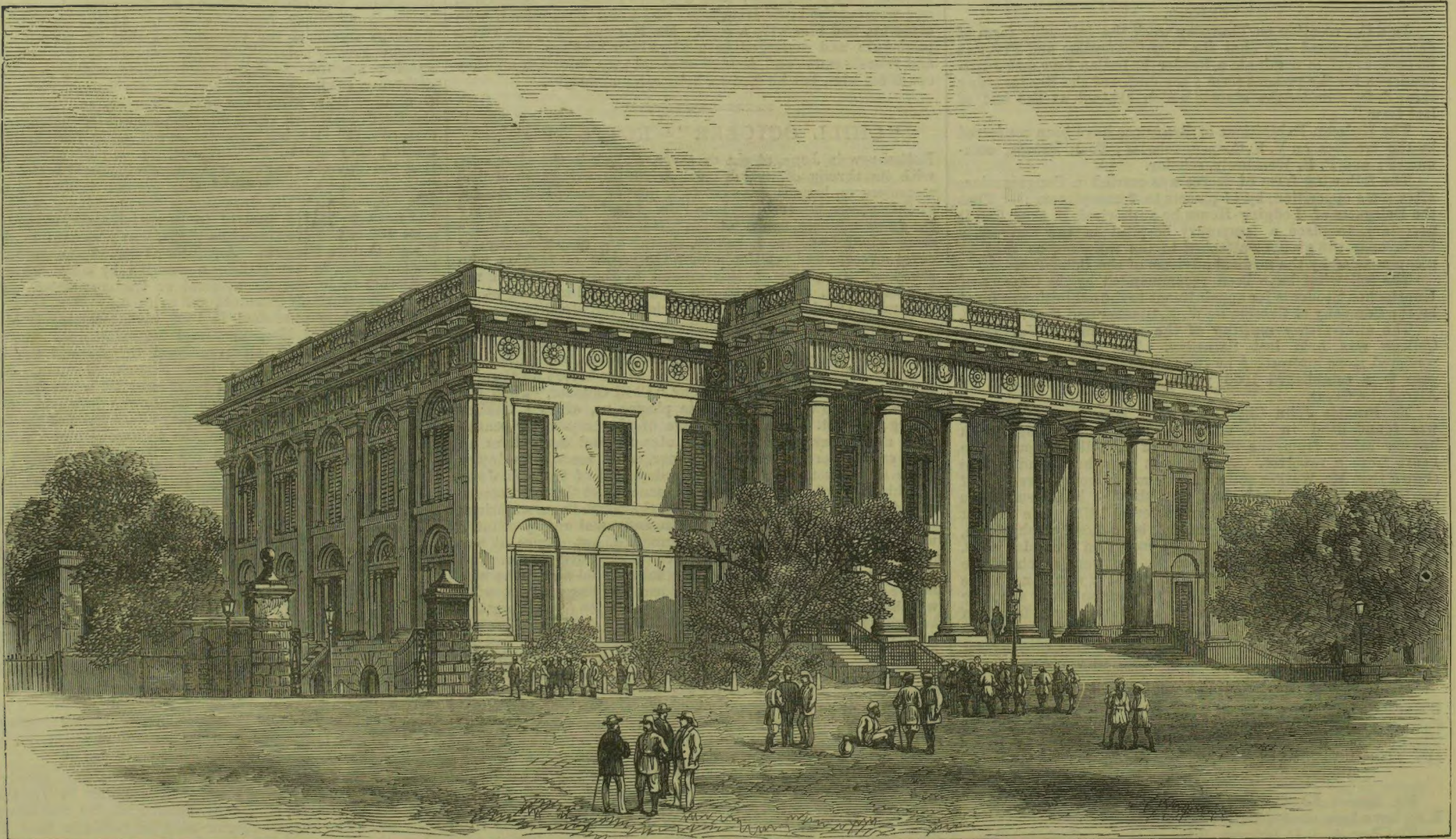
The Portrait of Mr. Babbage is engraved from a photograph by M. Claudet, by permission of Lieutenant-Colonel Babbage.

It is announced from Brussels that the passport system for travellers entering Belgium from France is to be abolished this day (Saturday).

The United States Census of 1870 shows that nearly one tenth of the inhabitants were born either in Ireland or Germany, Ireland having contributed 1,855,779, and Germany 1,690,533. The largest number of Irish reside in New York, where there are 528,806; but the Germans are more evenly distributed through the country. In New York they number 31,902. There are larger numbers of Germans than Irish in the West, and more Irish than Germans in the Atlantic States.



THE LATE MR. BABPAGE.



THE COURTHOUSE AT CALCUTTA.



"CHILL OCTOBER"—ROTTEN-ROW.

BIRTHS.

On the 30th ult., at Alloo Park, Lady Eirskine, of a son.
On the 29th ult., at Barrow Rectory, Cheshire, Lady C. Arnold, of a son.
On the 30th ult., at 33, Chester-square, Lady Gilford, of a daughter.
On the 22nd ult., at Borough Hall, Yorkshire, Lady Lawson, of a daughter.
On the 27th ult., at 46, Grosvenor-square, Lady E. Dyke, of a son and heir.
On Sept. 16, at Buenos Ayres, the wife of A. Ure Mackinlay, Esq., of a daughter.
On the 10th ult., at Dalkeith, Barbados, W.L., the wife of D. C. Da Costa, Esq., of a son.
On the 28th ult., at Meriden Hall, Warwickshire, the wife of James Darlington, Esq., of a daughter.
On Sept. 2, at Chindwarra, Central Provinces, East India, the wife of Major Mathias, Bengal Staff Corps, of a son.
On Sept 29, at Secunderabad, Deccan, the wife of Dr. L. C. Nanney, H.M. 5th Regiment M.N.I., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 26th ult., at the Cathedral, Manchester, by the Rev. C. Smith William Roope Elliott, eldest son of the late Edmund Elliott, of Madeira, and latterly of Lisbon, to Hannah Maria, eldest daughter of Henry Haigh, The Temple, Cheetham-hill, Manchester.
On the 1st inst. (All Saints' Day), at St. Mary Magdalen's, Paddington, by the Rev. R. Temple West, M.A., George Bannatyne Wymer, Esq., Lieutenant Royal Horse Artillery, eldest son of the late Sir George P. Wymer, K.C.B., to Florence Marian Bright-Smith, eldest daughter of the Rev. G. A. Bright-Smith, M.A., of Buscot Lodge, Maida-hill, W., and late Vicar of Huttons Ambo, Yorks.
On the 17th ult., at the British Legation, Florence, by the Rev. Robert Loftus Tottenham, Chaplain to H.B.M. Legation, Edward James Eaton, Esq., of Messina, Sicily, to Fannie, eldest daughter of George C. Oates, Esq., of the same place.

DEATHS.

On the 27th ult., at his residence, Eltville, Withington, near Manchester Thomas Best, Esq., in his 68th year.
On Sept 30, in the Island of St. Croix, Danish West Indies, from disease of the heart, Ellen, wife of Christian Hattensen, and granddaughter of the late Major A. Lang, K.D., of said island.
On Aug. 11, at Lavenham, Half-way Bush, Dunedin, Otago, New Zealand the residence of her son-in-law, Thomas James Martin, Sarah Falconar, widow of Lieutenant Colonel John Taylor, Bengal Army, aged 72.

* * * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 11.

SUNDAY, Nov. 5.—Twenty-second Sunday after Trinity. Gunpowder Plot. Moon's last quarter, 0.55 p.m.
Divine Service: St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Rev. Frederick E. Lloyd Jones, M.A., Chaplain to the Lord Mayor; 3.15 p.m., the Rev. Canon Gregory.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m. (uncertain); 3 p.m., the Rev. Canon Evan Nepean, M.A.
Chapels Royal: St. James's, noon, the Rev. Francis Garden, M.A., Sub-Dean of the Chapels Royal, Whitehall, 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., the Rev. Professor Maurice, M.A. Savoy, the Rev. Henry White, M.A., Chaplain of the Savoy and of the House of Commons.
Temple Church, 11 a.m., the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, Master of the Temple; 3 p.m., the Rev. Alfred Ainger, M.A., Reader at the Temple.
MONDAY, 6.—Royal Institution, 2 p.m.
Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, 2 p.m.
London Institution Lecture, 4 p.m. (Professor Huxley on Physiology).
Entomological Society, 7 p.m.
Anthropological Institute, 8 p.m. (Mr. Flower on Stone Implement Periods in England, &c.) Royal Institute of British Architects, 8 p.m.
Royal Academy Lecture, 8 p.m. (Mr. Partridge on Anatomy).
TUESDAY, 7.—Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, 2 p.m.
University College, Lecture, 6.30 p.m. (Professor Cairns on Political Economy).
Pathological Society, 7 p.m. Biblical Archaeological Society, 8 p.m.
Zoological Society, 9 p.m. Liverpool Races, Autumn Meeting.
WEDNESDAY, 8.—Cambridge Michaelmas Term divides (noon).
Royal Albert Hall, Grand Morning Concert, 2.30 p.m.
Graphic and Geological Societies, 8 p.m.
THURSDAY, 9.—Lord Mayor's Day. The Prince of Wales born, 1841.
Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy, annual court, 11.30 a.m.
University College, Lecture, 6.30 p.m. (Professor Cairns on Political Economy).
Royal Academy Lecture, 8 p.m. (Professor Barff on Chemistry).
FRIDAY, 10.—Royal Astronomical Society, 8 p.m.
SATURDAY, 11.—St. Martin. Half-Quarter Day.
Royal Horticultural Society, promenade, 2 p.m.
Royal Botanical Society, 3.45 p.m.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 11.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
6 36	7 4	7 38	8 19	9 4	9 46	10 24
10 24	11 5	11 59	12 40	1 25	2 11	2 58

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOM.		WIND		General Direction.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum, read at 10 A.M.	Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.	
October	Inches.	°	°	°	0-10	°	°	Miles.	In.
25	30.339	44.7	41.4	80	6	37.9	52.1	N. N.E.	69
26	30.248	44.5	44.1	98	9	34.0	53.9	N.	78
27	29.945	51.0	49.2	94	10	42.4	57.8	S. W.	192
28	29.645	50.8	46.6	86	9	46.7	55.5	S.	308
29	29.647	49.3	48.0	96	10	43.2	57.2	S.E.	825
30	29.647	49.3	48.0	96	10	45.9	52.5	E.S.E. E.	230
31	29.759	49.7	46.8	91	10	46.5	54.0	E.N.E. E.	647

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten a.m.:

Barometer (inches) corrected	..	30.356	30.319	30.024	29.812	29.561	29.598	29.736
Temperature of Air	..	47.9	42.9	54.3	52.6	52.4	51.9	51.9
Temperature of Evaporation	..	46.4	42.0	53.2	50.4	46.6	49.3	49.0
Direction of Wind	..	N. E.	N. E.	S.	S.	S.	E.	E.N.E.

POSTAGE OF THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

AT HOME

Copies for the United Kingdom and the Channel Islands must be prepaid by affixing halfpenny postage-stamps.

FOR FOREIGN PARTS

Copies which are to be sent abroad, printed on Thin Paper for the purpose (the charge for copies of the ordinary Issue being double), must have stamps affixed to them according to the following rates:—

Africa, West Coast of ..	..	1d.	Germany ..	..	2d.
Alexandria { via Southampton ..	..	1d.	Gibraltar { via Southampton ..	..	1d.
{ via Brindisi ..	..	3d.	{ via France ..	..	3d.
Australia { via Southampton ..	..	1d.	Holland, via Belgium ..	..	2d.
{ via Brindisi ..	..	1d.	India { via Southampton ..	..	2d.
Brazil ..	..	1d.	{ via Brindisi ..	..	4d.
California ..	..	1d.	Italy ..	..	1d.
Canada ..	..	1d.	Mexico (a) ..	..	1d.
Cape of Good Hope ..	..	1d.	New Zealand ..	..	1d.
China { via Southampton ..	..	2d.	Norway, via Denmark ..	..	1d.
{ via Brindisi ..	..	4d.	Spain ..	..	1d.
Constantinople, via Marseilles ..	..	2d.	Sweden, via Denmark ..	..	2d.
Denmark ..	..	3d.	Switzerland ..	..	2d.
Egypt, via Southampton (a) ..	..	1d.	United States ..	..	1d.
France ..	..	1d.	West Indies ..	..	1d.

The letter (a) denotes that an additional charge is made on delivery.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.—Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. F. B. Chatterton. MORNING PERFORMANCE, THURSDAY NEXT, NOV. 9. Doors open at half-past One, commence at Two. Triumphal success. Free list suspended. On MONDAY, NOV. 6, and during the Week, her Majesty's servants will perform a laughable Farce, *THE WRONG MAN IN THE RIGHT PLACE*, in which the celebrated Vokes Family will appear. After which will be produced, at a quarter to Eight, a new romantic and spectacular Drama, entitled *REBECCA*, founded on Sir Walter Scott's celebrated novel of "Ivanhoe," adapted by Andrew Halliday. Characteristic scenery by William Beverley. With the following powerful cast:—Mr. Phelps, Messrs. J. F. Howard, E. Rosenthal, J. Dewhurst, W. MacIntyre, B. Egan, W. Terrie, S. Dynley, J. P. Smith, Deelman, Britton; Miss Nalton, Misses Matilda Reinhardt, Fanny Addison, Kathleen Ryan, &c. Fanciful Ballet and Grand Tournament, with real horses and 30 auxiliaries, arranged by John Cornack. The overture and incidental music selected and composed by W. C. Levey, and the Drama produced under the direction of Mr. Edward Strickland. To conclude with a new Farce, by Martin Beecher, entitled *NO. 6, DUKE-STREET*. Doors open at half-past Six, commence at Seven. Prices from 6d. to 4 g. Box-Office open from Ten till Five daily.

SIX COLOURED PLATES.

Now ready, price One Shilling,

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1872,

CONTAINING
SIX EMBLEMATIC PICTURES OF BIRDS,
FROM PAINTINGS BY J. WOLF,
PRINTED BY LEIGHTON BROTHERS' CHROMATIC PROCESS,
TWELVE FINE-ART ENGRAVINGS;
ASTRONOMICAL DIAGRAM OF REMARKABLE PHENOMENA,
WITH EXPLANATORY NOTES;
TWELVE ILLUSTRATIONS OF

THE COASTING CRAFT OF ALL NATIONS,

BY E. WEEDON, AS HEADINGS TO THE CALENDAR;

The Royal Family of Great Britain; the Queen's Household; her Majesty's Ministers; Lists of Public Offices and Officers; Bankers; Law and University Terms; Fixed and Movable Festivals; Anniversaries; Acts of Parliament passed during the Session of 1871; Continuation of the Diary of the Franco-Prussian War; Obituary of Eminent Persons; Christian, Jewish, and Mohammedan Calendars; Tables of Stamps, Taxes, and Government Duties; Times of High Water; Post-Office Regulations; together with a large amount of useful and valuable information, which has during the past twenty-seven years made the ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK the most acceptable and elegant companion to the library or drawing-room table; whilst it is universally acknowledged to be by far the cheapest Almanack ever published.

The unprecedented demand for the ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK year after year stimulates the Proprietor to still greater exertions to secure for this Almanack a reception as favourable as that which has hitherto placed its circulation second only to that of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

The ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK is inclosed in an elegant cover, printed in Colours by the same process as the SIX COLOURED PLATES, and forms a charming and pleasing ornament to the drawing-room table.

The SHILLING ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK is published at the Office of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, 198, Strand, and sold by all Booksellers and Newsagents.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Mr. Buckstone as Tony Lumpkin, in Goldsmith's *SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER* for Six Nights only. Misses Sedgwick and Six Nightingales in *ONE GOOD TURN DESERVES ANOTHER*. Box-Office open daily from Ten till Five.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. H. L. BATEMAN.—Triumphant success of *PICKWICK*. Every Evening, at Eight, will be performed *PICKWICK*. Messrs. Henry Irving, Addison, George Belmore, Odell, Irish, Gaston Murray, Frank Hall, Dyas, &c.; Mesdames Minnie Sidney, Marion Bill, Annie Lafontaine, Caroline Ewell, and Maud Middleton. At Seven, *TWICE KILLED*—George Belmore. To conclude with *A PLEASANT NEIGHBOUR*—Christopher Strapp, Mr. F. W. Irish; Nancy Strapp, Mrs. F. B. Egan. Doors open at 6.30; commence at Seven. Box-office open from Ten till Five.

ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE and CIRCUS, High Holborn.
The new and splendid Company nightly welcomed with the utmost enthusiasm. The whole of the metropolitan journals unanimously agree that the present entertainment is the best ever witnessed. Every artist a star, every horse a picture. Open at Seven; commence at 7.30. Morning Performances every Wednesday and Saturday, at 2.30. Prices 4s., 2s., 1s. 6d., and 1s.; Children under Ten half price. Omnibuses from all parts pass the door.

ASTLEY'S NEW ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.
Westminster Bridge-road.—The Great Spectacle in full working order. The Discipline of the Amazons and the Grand Production complete in every department.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—The Great Equestrian Troupe and the Finest-Trained Horses in the World. Fourteen Sensational Acts in the Arena. GRAND DAY PERFORMANCES, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at Two o'clock.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Important. THE GREAT TROUPE OF WAR ARABS in their Surprising and Marvellous Feats at each representation. Remember Astley's Circus, Hippodrome and Theatre, and mark the prices—Balcony Stalls, 3s.; Boxes, 2s.; Upper Boxes, 1s. 6d.; the Great Pit, 1s.; Gallery, 6d. Children under twelve to all parts of the house at second price with exception of gallery. Box-office open from Eleven till Four. Open Every Evening at Six o'clock. Sole Proprietors, J. and G. Sanger.

HENGLER'S GRAND CIRQUE, Argyll-street, Regent-street, W.—The beautiful and elaborate Equestrian Spécialité, *THE LORNE LANCEERS*, accurately danced by Eight Horses, will, by universal desire, be continued until further notice. *LE MINUT DE LA COUB*, danced by Four Horses, is also comprised in the programme. The wonderful Durov, who concludes his performance by running up stairs backwards; Miss Jenny Louise Hengler and her leaping mare Gzelle; Mr. John Milton Hengler, the astounding Rope Dancer; and the largest, best organised, and most talented Troupe of Equestrians, Gymnasts, Clowns, and Valeters in the world. Open every Evening at 7.15. Commence at 7.45. Prices, 5s., 3s., 2s., and 1s.

HENGLER'S GRAND CIRQUE.—Immense Success of the WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MATINEES. Crowded and delighted audiences. Open at 2; commence at 2.30; carriages at 4.15. Box-Office open daily from Ten to Four. Hengler's Cirque is close to Oxford-street Circus. Omnibuses to and from all parts of London. CHARLES HENGLER, Proprietor.

ST. JAMES'S HALL.—On MONDAY AFTER-NOON, at Three, the CHRISTY MINSTRELS will give an Extra Grand and Illuminated Day Performance, being the twenty-seventh of the series of Monday Afternoon Entertainments. Most attractive Programme. Doors open at 2.30.

ST. JAMES'S GREAT HALL.—Messrs. Moore and Burgess have the honour of announcing that during the next two weeks the CHRISTY MINSTRELS will give their ENTERTAINMENT in the GREAT HALL. During this interim they purpose effecting some very important alterations and improvements in their own hall, prominent amongst which will be the enlargement of the gallery, the erection of new and elegant private boxes, and a new and efficient system of ventilation, new furniture and private-box entrances, and complete redecoration.

ST. JAMES'S GREAT HALL, Piccadilly.—Every Night at Eight; Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays, at Three and Eight, all the Year Round. The sparkling and delightful entertainment of the CHRISTY MINSTRELS, which has attracted densely-crowded and fashionable audiences to this Hall for upwards of Seven Consecutive Years, without a single night's intermission, Sundays, Good Fridays, and Christmas Days alone excepted. Visitors to London should bear in mind that they must not confound the Performances of this Company with those given by the host of imitators who go about the country assuming their title. The Christy Minstrels never have performed, never will perform, out of London. Fautails, 5s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Balcony, 2s.; Area, 1s. Children under Twelve, half price to Stalls and Balcony only. Children in arms are not admitted. Doors open for Day Performance at 2.30; for the Evening, at 7.30. No fee for extra charges whatever. Ladies can retain their bonnets in all parts of the hall. Places may be secured at Keith, Provost, Cheap, Hay, Cornhill; Austin's, St. James's Hall. Proprietors, Messrs. G. W. Moore and Frederick Burgess.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT.
entitled *A PECULIAR FAMILY*, written by William Brough, and *ECHOES OF THE OPERA*, by Mr. Corney Grain. Every Evening (except Saturday) at Eight. ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street. Admission, 1s., 2s., 3s., and 5s.

BY SPECIAL DESIRE.—A GRAND EVENING CONCERT will take place at ST. JAMES'S HALL, on WEDNESDAY, NOV. 22, 1871, under the immediate patronage of his Royal Highness the PRINCE OF WALES, K.G. To commence at Eight o'clock precisely.

Part I.—Cantata, "The Red Cross Knight," the poetry by R. Reece, the music by Mr. Frederic Clay (first time in public). Part II.—Cantata, "A Pastorale" (published by Messrs. Hutchinsons and Romer, 9, Conduit-street, Regent-street, W.), the poetry by Mrs. Freake, the music by the Hon. Seymour Egerton (first time in public). Principal vocalists—Mdlle. Titieni and Madame Trebelli-Bettini, or Miss Bailey; Mr. Vernon Bigby, Mr. Reed Lawrie, Mr. E. Lloyd, and Mr. Lewis Thomas.

The Chorus, the St. Cecilia Choral Society (director, Mr. C. J. Hargitt), numbering two hundred voices.

A Grand Orchestra of eighty performers, selected from the orchestras of the Royal Italian Opera and Her Majesty's Opera. Leader, M. Sainton. Pianoforte, Mr. Franklin Taylor; and Organ, Mr. Arthur Sullivan. Conductors, the Hon. Seymour Egerton and Mr. Frederic Clay. Acting Manager, Mr. W. B. Hesley.

Prices of admission: Sofa Stalls, 15s.; Stalls, 10s. 6d.; Reserved Balcony, 10s. 6d.; Balcony, 5s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Tickets to be had at Messrs. Hutchinsons and Romer's, 9, Conduit-street, Regent-street; Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street; Sams', St. James's-street; Mr. Bubb's; Messrs. Lacon and Oliver's; Chappell and Co.'s and Mr. R. W. Ollivier's, Bond-street; and at Austin's Ticket Office, St. James's Hall.

TO ISLE OF WIGHT.—INCREASED FACILITIES.
THROUGH TRAIN and BOAT SERVICE, from Victoria, London Bridge, &c., as under:—

			Fast.	Fast.	Fast.	Fast.	Fast.	Fast.	Fast.
			a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Victoria ..	Depart ..	..	6.50	7.45	9.59	11.40	2.0	4.0	4.55
Kensington ..	" ..	..	7.25	8.35	11.17	1.25	3.40	3.40	6.17
Chelsea ..	" ..	..	7.30	8.40	11.23	1.29	3.45	3.45	6.22
Clapham Junction ..	" ..	..	6.50	7.51	9.53	11.49	2.9	4.9	5.59
London Bridge ..	" ..	..	7.0	8.0	10.0	11.50	2.5	4.10	5.5
Portsmouth ..	Arrive ..	..	10.10	12.4	1.45	2.45	5.49	7.15	10.20
Ryde ..	" ..	..	11.34	1.21	2.31	3.49	6.31	8.4	—
Cowes ..	" ..	..	11.10	1.23	2.33	3.55	6.40	8.10	—
Newport ..	" ..	..	11.12	1.25	2.35	4.0	6.52	8.22	—
Shanklin ..	" ..	..	11.5	1.15	2.3	3.5	—	—	—
Ventnor ..	" ..	..	11.5	1.5	3.25	3.25	—	—	—

Single Tickets for all places in the Isle of Wight are available for two days (to break the journey at Ryde or Cowes), and Return Tickets for four days. By order, London Bridge Terminus. J. P. KNIGHT, General Manager.

THE ENTIRE COLLECTION of ELIJAH WALTON'S OIL and WATER COLOUR PAINTINGS now ON VIEW at his GALLERY, 4, Westminster Chambers, Victoria-street, Westminster.—Admission, One Shilling. Open Daily from Ten till Five.

DORÉ GALLERY.—GUSTAVE DORÉ, 35, New Bond-street.—EXHIBITION of PICTURES, including TRIUMPH OF CHRISTIANITY, CHRISTIAN MARTYRS, MONASTERY, FRANCESCA DE RIMINI, TITANIA, &c. Open Ten to Six. Admission, 1s.

GRAND LOAN EXHIBITION of HIGH-CLASS PAINTINGS in WATER COLOURS, at the Gallery of the Institute, 53, Pall Mall, in aid of the NATIONAL HOSPITAL for CONSUMPTION, Ventnor. A most remarkable collection, containing treasures rarely to be seen. Open Daily from Nine until Seven. Admission, 1s.

BRIGHTON SEASON.—For Train Service from Victoria, Kensington, and London Bridge, see Time Tables of London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway; also page 48, and outside cover of "Bradshaw." Weekly, Fortnightly, and Monthly Tickets between London and Brighton available by all Trains.

Return Tickets for two days, and from Friday till Monday.

A train for horses and carriages and servants in charge leave Victoria for Brighton every week day at 11 a.m.

The West-End Brighton Railway Office is at 93, Regent-street, Piccadilly. (By order) J. P. KNIGHT, General Manager.

THE FIRE AT CHICAGO.

We have received several Sketches of the Great Fire at Chicago, which will be published in succeeding Numbers. Office, 198, Strand, W.C.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, NOV. 4, 1871.

Mr. Gladstone, who is well versed in all the good poets, though it pleases him sometimes to quote from the very bad ones, recollects the misery of him who was doomed to "cut blocks with a razor." Moreover, one of his own favourite pursuits has taught him when a very plain hatchet should be used. Having decided upon addressing an open-air meeting on Blackheath, and knowing what sort of an audience he should assemble, he evinced his sense of the fitness of things by addressing to the crowd a speech which was in no wise an oration, but which was very well adapted to its purpose. He had a good deal to say about dockyard retrenchment, and he ended with a sort of sermon, of a very admirable kind, directed at the artisans, whom he advised to cultivate the social and moral virtues if they wished to be happy. Of course there was a great deal more, for he spoke for a couple of hours; but the address, as a whole, was rather what might be expected from a member for Greenwich than from a Premier of England.

We are not inclined to make much complaint on this score. Mr. Gladstone may have thought that he owed something to the borough which handed him a seat at a convenient moment. We may hold that the honour was done to Greenwich, not to Mr. Gladstone; but in these coarse days everyone should try to set an example of courtesy, and it was pleasant to see the Premier and the borough exchanging compliments, like "Sir Arthur" and the "Captain" in Dean Swift's poem.

"You honour me much." "The honour is mine."
"Twas a sad rainy night." "But the morning is fine."

Only we had been told for weeks and weeks that we should hear the Premier make a speech which was to satisfy the nation that everything that had been done by the Government was of the wisest, best, and most patriotic kind, and which was to comfort and succour all our hearts with a vision of many other wise, good, and patriotic things which are to be done in the future. Most certainly we had nothing of this kind. The defence of the Government was of a most limited description, our foreign policy was not defended at all; and, as for the future, we know only that the ballot is to be pressed, and that something is to be done with Greenwich Hospital—something, by-the-way, which threatens to make Portsmouth recalcitrant. It will be allowed that, though Greenwich ought to be very proud that the First Minister found time, amid Cabinet Councils and the business of the nation, to deliver himself to his Kentish constituents at all, the country had been led to expect that one who represents "all the parishes" would be something less parochial.

But, as has been said, a speech of two hours could not have been made up, even by a consummate speaker like Mr. Gladstone, out of such very commonplace material. Let us see what else the distinguished statesman had to say to the borough distinguished only by electing him. Mr. Gladstone adverted to an argument which our readers will remember has been many times forced upon us, the argument that a Government with an enormous majority behind it ought to be more powerful and more independent than the present Ministry has showed itself. His answer was an odd one. Liberal Governments, he urged, were not habitually advantaged by a large majority. Such Governments did not last. They went to pieces in less than three years. His had endured longer, and therefore deserved consideration. It was "alive and kicking."

We hardly know what to say in rejoinder to so curious a plea. If we grappled with it seriously we fear we should be led to an inference frightfully opposed to Mr. Gladstone's views of the vast respect we ought to have for numerical majorities. If Governments which are supposed to represent the masses go to pieces so easily, what is to be said for the wisdom of the opinions which they represent? If a popular cry and a good deal of eloquence can get a strong party together, and that party flies into fragments under the pressure of real work, it may be thought that popular cries and eloquence are not the true means for getting at a good Administration. But we forbear to pursue this theme,

because we think that Mr. Gladstone's love of figures, by means of which he has in other days obtained honourable triumphs, drew him into a line which is certainly not that of Liberalism. His satisfaction that, in spite of having a large majority, his Cabinet still exists may be forgiven, and he, in turn, will forgive us another quotation from Dean Swift, in whose "Polite Conversation" a young lady, impatient at a gentleman's smiling for no particular reason, exclaims, "I believe that the man's delighted at being alive."

Of course we heard of what has been done for Ireland, but Mr. Gladstone added that it would be premature to anticipate too confidently the ultimate results of that legislation. We so earnestly hope for the same results to which Mr. Gladstone looks that we are content to believe that strong measures sometimes produce the effect of strong medicines, and at first seem to be aggravating the disorders which they are really grappling with. At the present moment, in the capital of Ireland, a man accused of brutal murder has to be guarded to and from the court by a strong escort of soldiery, whom an affectionate people pelt with stones while they cheer the prisoner. Yet this by no means proves that a just legislation is producing no effects. The Premier, of course, alluded to the abolition of purchase in the Army and to the autumn manoeuvres, and had the pleasure of adducing certificates from foreign officers who had witnessed the latter to the effect that our Army is truly admirable. It was not very likely that our gallant visitors would read us a lecture in return for our hospitality; and we hope that we may say, without disrespect, that the speaker would hardly have adduced such testimony in the House of Commons.

Mr. Gladstone is decidedly unprepared, at present, to reform the House of Lords, "grievous" as was its error in throwing out the Ballot Bill. He believes that the people of England have a "sneaking kindness" for the hereditary principle. We love liberty, but are not enamoured of equality. He roused into something like invective—very well merited—against those who had preached such trash as that of the Seven Points; and though he would not call them impostors, believing them to be sincere, he boldly declared them to be quacks. This was a courageous, a wholesome, and a well-timed utterance, for which Mr. Gladstone deserves more thanks than he will get from the class for whose benefit he spoke. To his concluding appeal to the artisan to cultivate the home virtues we have alluded, and by such counsel Mr. Gladstone has also earned—whether he receive it or not—the gratitude of the working men. Unluckily, the general tendency of popular politics is to persuade the untaught that the part of what we endure, which Kings or laws can cause or cure, is very great indeed, and a few wise words like those of the Premier will do little to counteract this tendency. But, of course, true philosophy echoes these words.

Such was the speech for which we have been so long waiting. We believe that Mr. Gladstone himself was no party to the representations that induced so many persons to expect a grand statesman-like effort, but that he intended to be little more than the member for Greenwich, doing a courtesy to his constituents in a business-like way. He said little that was calculated to make an impression on the nation, and no impression has been made. We shall see him in another mood when he has to say some of those things which no living orator can say so well.

THE COURT.

The latest accounts of the health of the Queen are most gratifying. Her Majesty was enabled, last week, to proceed from Balmoral Castle to the Glassaltshiel, where the Queen passed three days at the Royal Lodge, returning to the castle on Saturday last. Her Majesty experienced considerable benefit from the change of air and scene. Prince Leopold and Princess Beatrice accompanied the Queen on her visit, and returned with her Majesty to the castle.

On Sunday the Queen, Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse, and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service, performed in the castle by the Rev. Dr. Taylor, minister of Crathie. Her Majesty dined with the Royal family out of her own apartments for the first time during the sojourn of the Court in the Highlands.

The Queen, accompanied by the members of the Royal family, has taken frequent drives during the week around the neighbourhood of Balmoral.

The Right Hon. W. E. Forster has arrived at the castle, as Minister in attendance upon her Majesty.

The Queen has contributed £500 to the Chicago Relief Fund.

The children of Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse, some of whom are suffering from whooping-cough, left Balmoral, on Saturday last, for Buckingham Palace, where they await the arrival of their parents from the north, en route for the Continent. Prince Louis of Hesse has had good sport partridge-shooting.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales, accompanied by the Duke of Edinburgh and Count Gleichen, passed Thursday week shooting in Windsor Great Park. The Prince and Princess dined with the Duke of Edinburgh at Clarence House, St. James's. On the following day the Prince and Princess, with the Duke of Edinburgh, visited the nineteenth annual Winter Exhibition of Pictures at the French Gallery in Pall-mall. In the evening their Royal Highnesses went to the Lyceum Theatre. On Saturday last the Prince and the Duke of Edinburgh passed the day shooting with the Duke of Cambridge in Richmond Park. Prince Arthur visited the Princess at Marlborough House, and remained to luncheon. In the evening the Prince and Princess, with the Duke of Edinburgh, went to Drury-Lane Theatre. On Sunday the Prince and Princess attended Divine service. On Monday their Royal Highnesses left Marlborough House for Scarborough, on a visit to Lord and Lady Londesborough. The Prince and Princess arrived at Scarborough at a quarter to seven o'clock, and were received at

the railway station by Lord and Lady Londesborough. The Mayor, with the Corporation, was in attendance, and presented an address. The Mayoress presented a bouquet to the Princess. The 6th North York Volunteers formed a guard of honour, and a Royal salute was fired. The town was decorated with a triumphal arch, flags, and mottoes. The illuminations were very general, and bonfires were lighted upon the hills. The Prince and Princess, accompanied by their host and hostess, drove to Londesborough Lodge. The Prince, with Lord Londesborough and a numerous party, has had excellent sport shooting over the extensive preserves of the Londesborough estate. The Princess, with the ladies visiting at Londesborough Lodge, have occasionally joined the Royal and distinguished sportsmen at luncheon in marquees erected for the occasion. On Tuesday evening their Royal Highnesses were present at a dramatic representation by Mr. Toole, in the Spa saloon. The Prince has forwarded a gracious reply to the Provost of Sanquhar, Dumfriesshire, to the address presented to their Royal Highnesses upon the occasion of the recent visit to Drumlanrig Castle. The King of Denmark will shortly arrive in England, on a visit to the Prince and Princess. The Prince and Princess have contributed 250 gs. to the Mansion House Fund for relieving the sufferers at Chicago.

The Duke of Edinburgh has, during the week, visited the Gaiety, the Court, and the Queen's Theatres.

Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne arrived at Erskine House, the seat of Lord Blantyre, on Tuesday, and on the following day drove to Glasgow, and were present at the opening of a bazaar in aid of the West of Scotland Seaside Homes at Dunoon, Argyshire, which have been founded by Miss Clegstone.

Prince Arthur has arrived at Dover from visiting the Duke and Duchess of Argyll, at Inverary Castle. His Royal Highness was present, on Monday, at the first meet of the East Kent fox-hounds under the new master, the Earl of Guilford.

The children of Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein have left Frogmore House for the Continent, to rejoin their parents.

Her Imperial Highness the Grand Duchess Marie of Russia, accompanied by Countess Helen Strogonoff, has arrived at Claridge's Hotel from Torquay.

Their Serene Highnesses Prince and Princess Alexander of Aldenbourg have arrived at Claridge's Hotel from Torquay. Prince Murat has arrived at Brown's Hotel.

Prince Gustavus of Sweden (aged thirteen years), Duke of East Gothland, eldest son of Oscar, Crown Prince of Sweden, has been confined to his couch since last March from the effects of a severe contusion of the left knee.

His Excellency Count Strogonoff has arrived at Claridge's Hotel from Torquay.

His Excellency Baron Hochschild has left London for Stockholm.

The Duchess of Wellington has returned to Apsley House from Brighton.

Marchioness Maria of Ailesbury has left town on a visit to Mr. H. Chaplin, M.P., at Blankney Hall, Lincolnshire.

The Marquis of Headfort and the Ladies Madeline and Isabel Taylour have left The Lodge, Virginia, for Underley Hall, Kirkby Lonsdale.

The Marquis of Bute has arrived at Dorlin House, Moidart, the shooting-quarters of Lord Howard of Glossop.

Sir Frederic Rogers has been raised to the Peerage, under the title of Baron Blachford.

MR. GLADSTONE'S MEETING ON BLACKHEATH.

One of our Illustrations shows the scene at the great open-air meeting on Blackheath last Saturday afternoon, when the Prime Minister appeared, for the first time, in person before his electoral constituents of the Greenwich boroughs, who chose him for their Parliamentary representative three years ago. At the north-east corner of Blackheath, near the Dover and Woolwich roads, timber hustings were erected, with a projecting platform, and with an inclosure large enough to hold 600 or 700 persons who had tickets of admission to this nearer place of audience, while the unprivileged multitude stood on the ground outside. There was, of course, proper accommodation for the reporters, who numbered above one hundred, employed to take notes of the Premier's speech, not only for the London daily papers, but for those of many provincial towns, to be published on Monday morning; and for some American daily papers, which are published on Sundays. The people began to assemble at noon, and gathered from all quarters till three o'clock, when it was computed that about 15,000 were collected in front of the hustings. Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone, with another lady, arrived punctually at that hour in an open carriage. Before this time the platform was occupied by the gentlemen chiefly concerned in the conduct of the meeting. Among those present were Mr. Angerstein, the chairman, the Lord Mayor of London, Alderman Sir David Salomons, M.P., Mr. John Bennett, the newly-elected Sheriff of London, and several members of Parliament, clergymen, and persons of local influence. Mr. Gladstone, having been introduced by the chairman with a few suitable words, began his speech, which lasted nearly two hours. He was distinctly heard even by the outermost persons in the vast assembly. The afternoon being chilly, he was invited to put on his hat, but preferred speaking bareheaded. He was heartily cheered, and was heard with great attention. The most important points in the right hon. gentleman's speech are noticed and commented upon in an article on the political aspects of the day. He vindicated the present Administration from the charge of having inconsiderately dismissed the Woolwich and Deptford dockyard workmen, and he announced that Mr. Goschen was preparing a scheme for applying Greenwich Hospital to a satisfactory use. He defended the reductions made in some of the Government establishments, denying that efficiency had in any instance been sacrificed to financial economy. He took credit for the Irish policy of his Ministry and for the Education Act, but admitted that the question of rates for denominational schools was one of serious difficulty. He believed that the ballot had nearly reached its final triumph. Speaking of the Contagious Diseases Acts, Mr. Gladstone said that the mode in which the Ministry proposed to deal with them "would be likely to command the general approval of the intelligent community." He held out a hope that non-political legislation would form a considerable part of the business of next Session. He deprecated any hasty or violent action in dealing with the constitution of the House of Lords. With respect to what has been called "The New Social Alliance," he warned his hearers well to consider before they committed themselves to vast changes and to the introduction of new principles. A vote of confidence in Mr. Gladstone was carried by a great majority amid shouts of applause.

"NOTHING IN THE PAPERS."

A phrase used by the Premier in his Greenwich speech has been laid hold of by the "less instructed." He spoke of most people having a "sneaking love" for hereditary institutions. This has been coarsely interpreted, and Mr. Gladstone is alleged to have described such love as that of a "sneak." Nothing, of course, could have been further from his intentions. "Sneaking" has, no doubt, acquired an offensive meaning; but this did not attach to it when the old colloquialism was new. It is too much to expect that advanced Radicals should read such feeble milk-and-water books as the "Vicar of Wakefield;" but, could they do so, the word would be found there, applied by a most affectionate father to the secret regard of his son for a young lady. One may suppose that he did not mean to call his son a sneak. But it is a dangerous thing for a speaker to use before an uneducated audience the sort of good-natured "Cousin Feenix" language which is accepted in better society for exactly what it means.

One reads of certain leagues being formed for the repression of extravagance in ladies' dress; and, as the movers are ladies, the demonstration should be received with respect. I hope that these excellent personages will not allow themselves to be crushed by the argument of a vicious "economy," which holds that individual folly is good for the nation generally, encourages trade and industry, and so forth. A better authority than Economy tells us not to do evil that good may come. I am not quite utopian enough to suppose that any great good will be done, because there is such an immense mass of women who, if forbidden to talk about dress, must remain silent. Their one pursuit will not be discouraged by argument; but example, if it could come from those to whom they look up, might do much. One point I observe these lady-reformers take, and that is the feminine habit of being as splendid as possible in church. Perhaps those who have not the least idea of the vulgar impropriety of this habit may like a few lines from a poem by that exemplary moralist, the late Mr. Thomas Moore:—

I chose not her, my heart's elect,
From those who seek their Maker's shrine
In gold and garlands proudly decked,
As if themselves were things divine.
For Heaven but faintly warms the breast
That beats beneath the brided veil,
And she who comes in glittering vest
To mourn her frailty—still is frail.

I heard, the other day, of a curious piece of post-office finesse. We know that, since post-office orders have been made cheap (or rather since an order for a very small sum has been made cheap), the public has been expected to abstain from sending stamps in a letter. This is very well, but there are thousands of cases in which an order will not answer the purpose. Perhaps there is no postal money-order office near the sender or near the receiver; perhaps the latter cannot get out to cash the order; perhaps he or she particularly wants the remittance on a Sunday morning—the possibilities are legion. One thing is certain, however—namely, that if you do put stamps into a letter, you greatly minimise the chance of its delivery. There are so few means of tracing it if stolen, and stamps are so convertible. Clearly, the best way is to register the despatch; but this is expensive, and may be inconvenient. But a well-informed lady told me that the peculiar odour which attaches to our stamps makes it very easy for the post official to know that such things are inside a note. Therefore she always scents her letter rather strongly when she inserts stamps, that the perfume may baffle the nose of the dishonest. The idea is amusing, at all events.

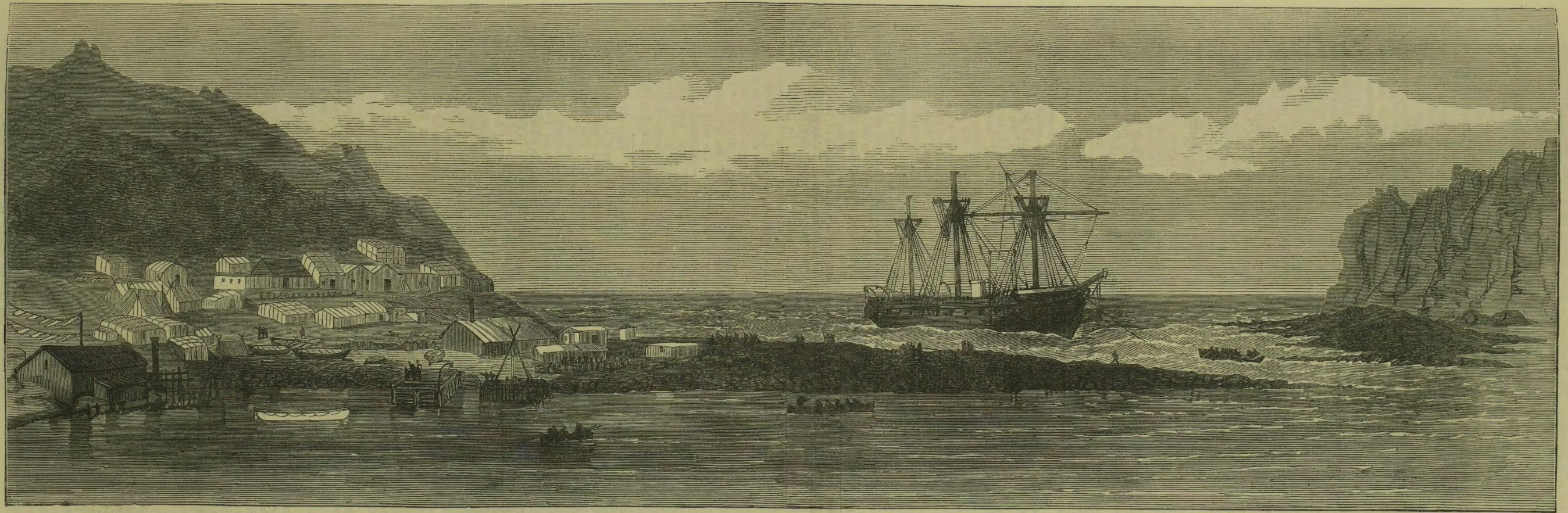
Lately there may have been observed in the London theatrical criticisms a certain freedom of censure to which we have long been unaccustomed. The exceeding good nature of our critics has for years led them to praise at least as much as it deserved anything that could be praised, and to let down the rest very easily indeed. I am not going into the ethics of this sort of thing, or to ask why a writer who would tell his inquiring friend that a given piece was rubbish, tells the public it has points of interest and is exceedingly well got up and well played. There is a convention about such matters, and it is cant to use hard words about them. But of late the old extreme indulgence has not been exhibited, and we read not only that pieces are bad but that the actors are bad. Is there a reaction in favour of a higher-class drama, or have managers, emboldened by license, ventured on giving a patient public things that are not to be endured? The subject is noteworthy. By-the-way, we ought to have no bad actors in London, for there are hundreds of theatres in the provinces, and, according to the local critics, every provincial company contains at least a dozen performers whose acting is either a "marvel," a "masterpiece," a "triumph of art," a "high-class rendering," or "a gem," as the case may be. Why are not these Garricks, Kenns, Misses O'Neil, and Mistresses Jordan brought to town? Their addresses are perfectly well known, thanks to advertisements.

The Hour has nearly come, and the Man. By the first I mean Nov. 7, and by the second "the Claimant." One good thing will be the result—we shall no longer be sickened with the interminable details of alleged mismanagement in a certain hospital, reading than which, I think, nothing more unpleasant has been served up at our breakfast-tables for many a year. I think that the Chief Justice will allow that the press has not behaved "other than was expected" (as the delicate Japanese phrase is), and that, in spite of all the temptation to discuss the Claim in the duldest of dull seasons, the matter has been let alone severely. The theme would have had interest, too; for I appeal to those who have been travelling by land or by water during the recess whether, on hill-side, on yacht, in smoking-room, and in railway-carriage, the battle has not been fought over and over. But there has been no newspaper advocacy. The Claimant's movements have been registered; but, as the paragraphs always gave him the full title which at present he has not obtained, there was no harshness in supposing that these were not inserted by his opponents. But, no doubt, the jury return to their arduous duty without a prejudice either way. We may look for a prolonged trial, for important witnesses were leaving Australia on Oct. 10. Their introduction ought to be dramatic.

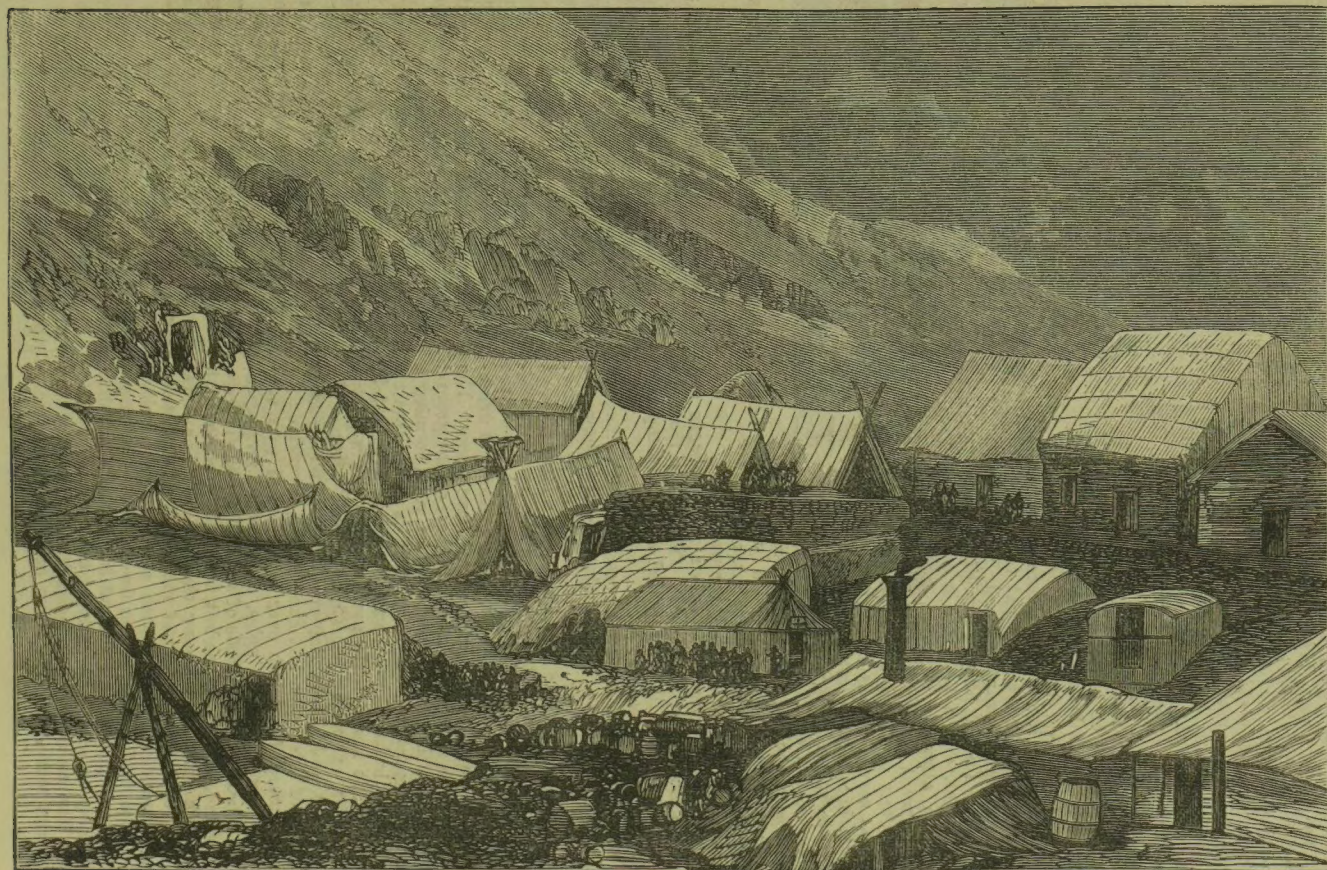
Speaking of the revival of "The Tempest," the other day, an acute critic made a remark which I should like him to "expand himself" upon. He said that the play was not intended to be acted. I should be glad to know what the author would say to this, if a spiritualist could interrogate him. We do not know much about W. S.; but as far as we do know, he was about as thorough and practical a man of business as ever wrote for the stage, and the very last man to write what is a play or nothing, and then lock it up. Besides, it is a very good play, full of sensationalism, poetry, and spectacle—construction, as now understood, was not allowed to spoil fine effects when "The Tempest" was written.



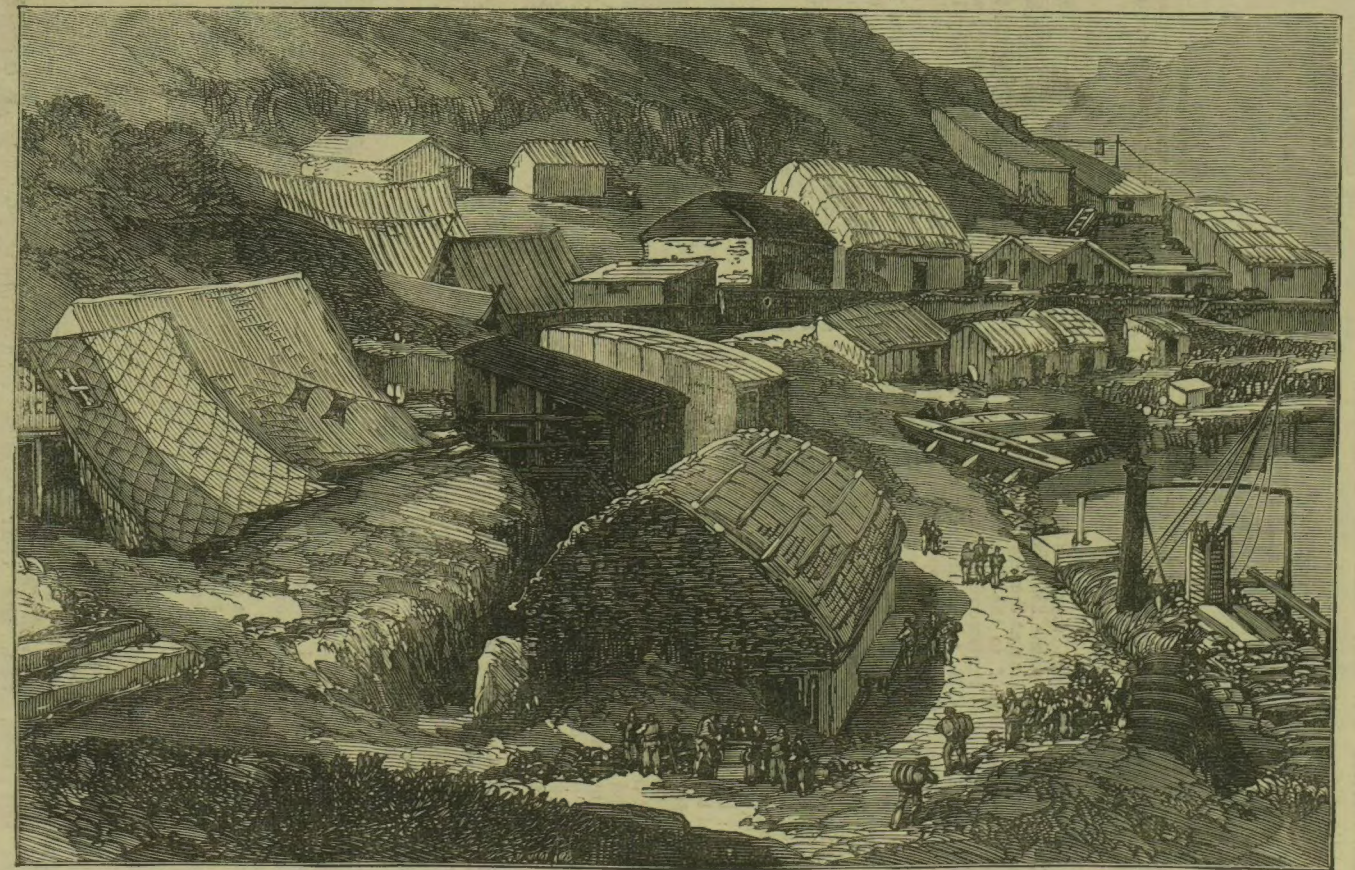
MR. GLADSTONE ADDRESSING THE MEETING ON BLACKHEATH.



WRECK OF H.M.S. MEGERA.



ENCAMPMENT OF OFFICERS AND CREW.



STORE SHEDS AND CONDENSING TANKS.

THE MEGÆRA ON ST. PAUL'S ISLAND.

We have received from one of the much-enduring company of English officers and sailors who landed at St. Paul's Island, in June, from this unseaworthy ship, the sketches engraved for our present Number. The facts are told in the despatches of Captain Arthur Thrupp, commander of the Megæra, addressed to the Admiralty from June 17 to July 18, which were published last week. A vessel on her way to the Dutch colony of Batavia came in sight of St. Paul's Island, and, seeing the flag of distress hoisted by our countrymen, lay alongside and took off an officer and a small party, with the despatches and letters, which were afterwards forwarded from Batavia by the post. The shipwrecked company have since been fetched away from the island by the steam-ship Malacca, which has conveyed them safely to Australia, reaching Melbourne on September 28. Captain Thrupp has come home to England, arriving at the end of last week, and immediately reported himself to the Admiralty. A court-martial has been ordered at Portsmouth, under the presidency of Rear-Admiral Loring, C.B., to inquire how the ship was lost. The account which Captain Thrupp gives of the actual situation of himself and his men is very interesting; it shows that they have undergone severe labours and some real hardships. It appears that their lives were in imminent peril from June 8 to June 19, the ship leaking continually from a hole in the iron plates of her bottom, while the weather was very stormy, and the anchorage on the rocky coast of the island could not be depended on. Attempts were made, both from the inside and the outside, to stop the leak by putting on another plate; but the water still came in as fast as it could be pumped out, and the diver found that other plates in the bottom were rusty, thin, and partly gone at the edges and corners; some of the girders inside were eaten quite through, and were separating from the plates. The pumps were frequently choked with loose pieces of iron, scaled off the bottom of the ship. Under these circumstances, the chief engineer of the Megæra, Mr. George Mills, advised Captain Thrupp, on June 17, that it would be most unsafe to proceed on the voyage to Australia, the nearest part of which lay 1800 miles distant. This opinion was fully confirmed by two other steam-ship engineers, who happened to be on board, Mr. Edward Brown, of H.M.S. Blanche, and Mr. J. E. Richards, of the Rosario. Captain Thrupp, therefore, on Sunday morning, June 18, after reading prayers as usual, announced to the ship's company that they would land at once. Provisions and stores were put ashore by the diligent labour both of the officers and men in the course of the next week. The ship had been run aground on the Monday afternoon, upon a sandy bottom, under shelter of the "Ninepin Rock," in 10 ft. of water forward and 18 ft. astern. The men behaved well, except one, who was punished with forty-eight lashes for refusing to work. The officers filled coal-bags, loaded boats, manned them, and landed stores, just like the common seamen. There was about 13,000 lb. of bread, and flour enough for six weeks' ordinary consumption, with salt meat, rum, and other provisions to last four months. On the island, which was not quite uninhabited, 3000 lb. of rice was got; there were also wild goats on the hills, and plenty of fish to be caught. The spring-water, being very sulphury, was found undrinkable; but there was some rain-water, which was secured in iron tanks brought from the ship; and the condensing apparatus was used also to distil sea-water for drinking, turf being cut and dried for fuel to save the coal. The ship was not finally abandoned till June 19. The men who first landed, with their bags and hammocks, were sheltered by tents made from the ship's sails; but some sheds or huts, already existing, were used for store-houses, and barracks were afterwards put up. As Captain Thrupp did not know how long it might be before they could be relieved, he thought it right to put the men on a reduced allowance of food. Their daily rations were 4 oz. of biscuit, 8 oz. of salt or preserved meat, and a little tea or cocoa, with sugar, on alternate evenings, but no flour. Parties went fishing in boats, and got fish to the amount of 100 lb. or 150 lb. every day, which was served out as far as it would go. The weather became cold, with much rain, and snow lying on the ground at the signal-station on the cliff. Notwithstanding these discomforts, the men were tolerably healthy. As the supply of limejuice was short, various herbs, such as dandelions, and some grasses were gathered to supply the want of ordinary vegetables, there being only a few cabbages and potatoes on the island, and mushrooms. The water from the reservoir formed on the hill was supplied to the encampment below by a hose 860 ft. in length.

One of the Illustrations shows the position of the Megæra when she lay aground close to the rocks; another shows the fore part of the wreck after she was broken up by a storm, which raged with such force as to tear down a large piece of the cliff. There are two sketches also of the encampment. The first represents the tents of the officers and sailors, the mess-tent, the cooking-galley, the booth for eating and drinking, called "The Royal Hotel," and several storehouses. The officers' mess-tent is that which stands highest on the ground to the left hand, with two crossed ends of poles forming a gable above the entrance. Next to this is the Captain's house, with what looks like a chest placed in front of it, close to the door; it has a little garden under the windows. At one side of it, extending behind, is a tent occupied by Lieutenant Evans, and Messrs. Rapson, Wilson, and Festing. The lower tents of this upper left-hand group, formed simply by stretching a piece of sailcloth over a horizontal pole supported by two pairs of crossed poles, and having no perpendicular walls beneath, are the abode of some of the bluejackets. In the foreground, at the extreme left, is an oblong booth, with a flat roof, which was known among the men as "The Royal Hotel," kept by J. Green. A tent of more elaborate construction, in the centre of the ground, with regular upright sides, surmounted by a gabled roof, is the dwelling of Lieutenant Præd, Lieutenant Smith, Mr. Hill, and Mr. Evans, a midshipman. Adjoining this, in the rear, is the tent of the life-boat crew. The cooking-galley is marked by its smoking chimney, or iron stove-pipe; in front of it are the rudely-

formed tents of sailors; behind it are two neatly-shaped habitations, the larger belonging to the officers' servants, the smaller allotted to a French governess. In the rear of these, to the right hand, are the paymaster's office, and a large building which contains stores of bread and rum; and, farther back, a new storehouse, built by Sergeant Weste.

In our second Illustration of the encampment are shown, besides one or two tents on the higher ground, called "Rose Cottage" and other pleasant names, the old sheds close to the seashore, which were made available as storehouses. The boats are here drawn up on the beach; casks, bales, and boxes lie about as on the quay of a commercial port; and the condensing tanks, with the turf-fires smoking through the iron stove-pipes, are employed to distil the sea-water for drinking or cooking.

THE ROYAL ENGINEERS' MESS-PLATE.

Before the siege operations at Chatham, on Tuesday week, the officers of the Royal Engineers, with their Colonel in command, Field Marshal his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, lunched at their mess-table in Brompton Barracks. On this occasion General Sir John Cheape, in the name of the Engineer officers formerly in the Hon. East India Company's service, presented to the Royal Engineers' Mess a piece of plate intended as a token of the union of the two corps, amalgamated in 1862, and as a pledge of brotherly goodwill. It is a tazza upon a silver base, the entire work, except the figures, being embossed. Upon the foot of the tazza are

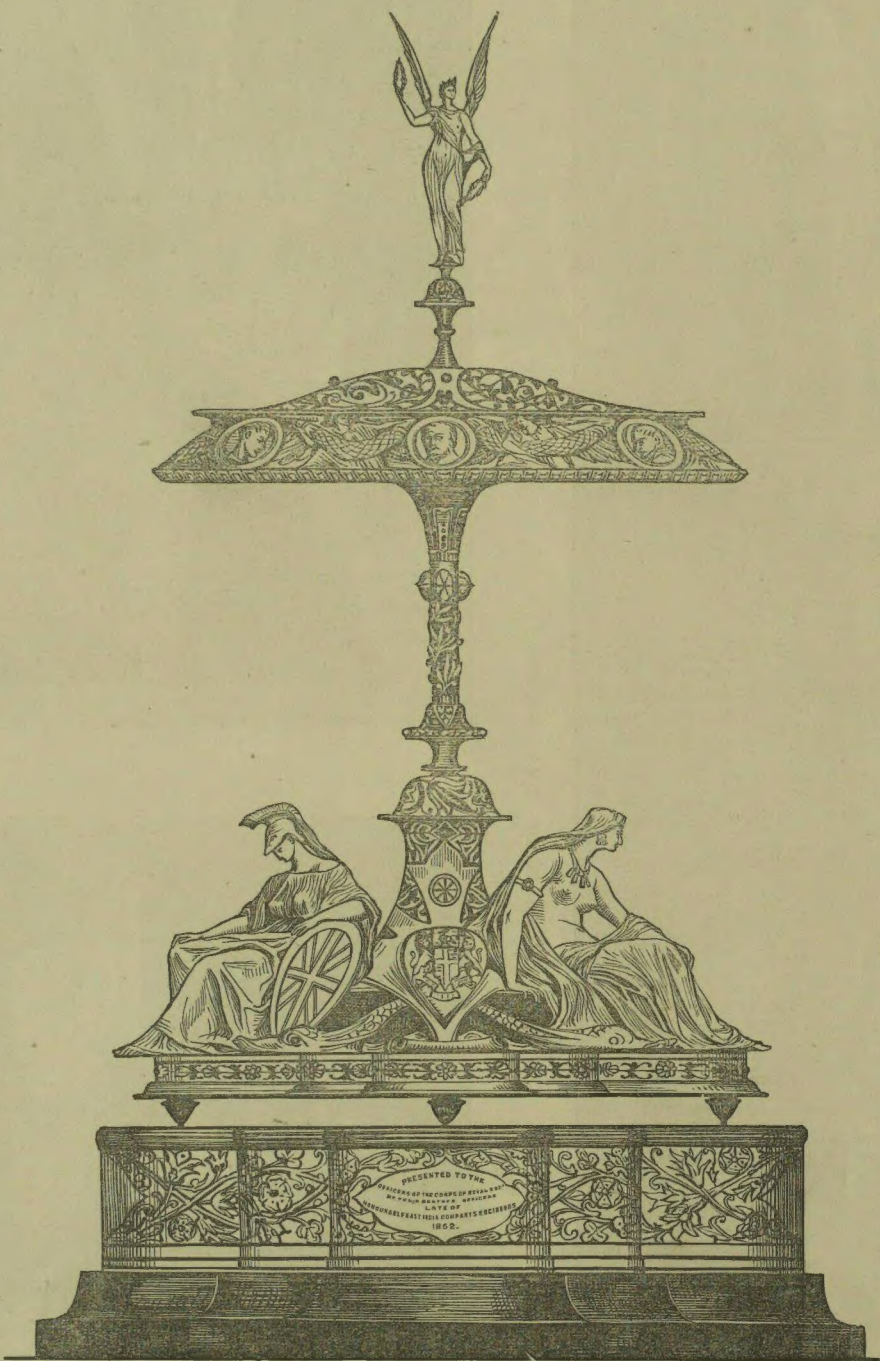


PLATE GIVEN TO THE ROYAL ENGINEERS BY INDIAN ENGINEER OFFICERS.

representative figures of England and India, having between them shields containing the arms of the Royal Engineers and of the East India Company's Engineers. The body of the tazza is enriched by a frieze, which represents figures of Victory wreathing laurel around medallion portraits of distinguished Engineers—namely, Burgoyne, Napier, Cheape, Jones, Pasley, Waddington, Caldwell, and Fletcher. It is surmounted by a figure of Victory. The ornamentation is Indian, elaborately wrought, the surface being entirely covered. The base is of embossed silver, with Indian ornament, and contains reliefs of "The Breach at the Cashmere Gate, Delhi," and of "Seringapatam," and panels with the inscription and a list of the most celebrated sieges and military operations in which the corps of Indian Engineers has taken part. This plate has been manufactured by Messrs. Hancock and Co., Bruton-street. It was designed by Mr. H. H. Armstead, sculptor.

The harvest festival and distribution of prizes amongst the boys educated at the Country Home and Farm School, at Bisley, in Surrey, took place on Thursday week. The Earl of Onslow presided; and amongst the visitors were Mr. Cubitt and Mr. Lee Steere, members for the county.

The *Civil Service Gazette* states that the total imports of tea weighed and brought to account in the tea department of her Majesty's Customs for the first eight months of the present year amounted to no less than 107,942,950 lb. During the corresponding period of 1870 the quantity imported was 87,422,082 lb., showing an increase of 20,520,868 lb. in favour of 1871. These figures relate to the importations into the port of London alone.

MUSIC.

THE OPERA.

Mr. Mapleson's short season of Italian opera performances commenced duly, as announced, on Monday last, when "Semiramide" was given, with the two principal characters represented as in previous instances.

"Semiramide" has the special interest of being the grandest and most elaborate, as well as the last, of the many works which Rossini composed for the Italian stage, and shows an advance in genius and art over all his previous serious operas, which would have constituted it his greatest production of that class had it not been thrown into the shade by his immortal "Guillaume Tell," written for Paris in 1829, six years after "Semiramide." The Italian work discloses occasional flashes of that dramatic power which was afterwards so grandly developed, but which is here subordinated to that luxurious richness, and sometimes mere prettiness, of melody, and an excessive display of florid vocal embroidery, which are often opposed to the truthfulness of dramatic expression. The passions of anger, hatred, and revenge, trilled out in roulades and scale passages, involve a contradiction that is destructive of poetical illusion. "Semiramide," notwithstanding the genius displayed in it, is to a large extent an opera for the display of vocal executive art rather than of the higher attributes of the lyric drama. It has long been a favourite work with the great sopranos and contraltos of the past and the present. Mesdames Pasta, Grisi, Viardot-Garcia, Cruvelli, Sontag, and Bosio have all excelled as Semiramide, and Mesdames Pisaroni, Brambilla, and Alboni as Arsace; and few, if any, of these have surpassed the representatives in the performance now referred to, Mdle. Titiens and Madame Trebelli-Bettini, for whom the opera was revived, after long disuse, in Mr. Mapleson's season of her Majesty's Opera, at Drury-Lane Theatre, in 1868. In these and most other respects Monday's performance was very similar to that of the past season at the Drury Lane Opera, the two principal characters having been filled as just indicated. The brilliant and declamatory music of the Assyrian Queen was sung by Mdle. Titiens in her best style, the bravura air, "Bel raggio," having been, as usual, one of her most effective displays. Admirable, too, was Madame Trebelli-Bettini's delivery of the contralto music of Arsace, in every instance, and particularly in the arias, "Ah! quel giorno" and "In si barbara;" the great duets for the two, "Serbati" and "Ebbene, a te ferisce," having been on both sides admirable specimens of high vocal skill. Signor Agnesi gave the same effect as before to the difficult music of Assur, combining in a rare degree resonant quality of voice with fluent execution. Signor Foli was impressive as Oro, and Signor Rinaldini was efficient in his share of the concerted music in which only Idreno is concerned; and Signor Casaboni did sufficiently well the little there is for the spectre of Nino to do.

On Tuesday Mdle. Marimon reappeared for the first time in London since her performances during the past season of her Majesty's Opera at Drury-Lane Theatre, this being her first appearance at the Royal Italian Opera House. As Amina in "La Sonnambula"—the character in which she made her London debut in May—Mdle. Marimon renewed the favourable impression then created, and sang with even increased brilliancy, especially in the final bravura air, "Ah! non giunge." On Friday Mdle. Marimon was to appear in the second of the only two characters which she has yet represented in London—Maria in "La Figlia," and was announced for Monday as Rosina in "Il Barbiere." Signor Li Calsi has hitherto fulfilled the office of conductor with care and skill.

The specialty at last Saturday's Crystal Palace concert was the new incidental music which Mr. Arthur Sullivan composed for the masque introduced in "The Merchant of Venice" at the recent splendid revival of the play at the Prince's Theatre, Manchester. This music is characterised by the skilful handling of the orchestra in which Mr. Sullivan is so great a proficient, and in some portions is distinguished by much grace of style; but, as a whole, it is far better suited for its intended stage use than for transplantation to the concert-room. The introduction—a pianissimo movement for stringed instruments *tremolando*, with phrases for the horn answered by clarinets, &c.—is very suggestive of the silence of night broken by the calls of the approaching gondoliers and other signs of the coming revelry. There is some charm, too, in the serenata, "Nel ciel seren," the only vocal piece, which was effectively sung by Madame Conneau. Of the dance music—the bourrée, the grotesque movement for pierrots and harlequins, and the waltz—all that can be said in its praise is that it is capitally scored for the orchestra and full of liveliness and animation. The short grotesque dance is, perhaps, the best, and its quaint character secured an immediate encore. There is, however, a want of originality throughout the dance music that challenges attention when brought into association with classical works. Mr. Manns yielded the conductor's bâton to Mr. Sullivan during the performance of this part of the programme. The remainder of the programme consisted of miscellaneous vocal pieces by Madame Conneau and Signor Danieli, Schubert's overture to "Die Freunde von Salamanka;" Schuman's "overture, scherzo, and finale" (op. 52); the entr'acte of Herr Reinecke's opera, "König Manfred" (encored), and Beethoven's second "Leonora" overture. The concert of to-day will be of high interest—the date (Nov. 4) coinciding with that of Mendelssohn's death (in 1847), the entire programme will be devoted to his compositions, and will include two pieces never before performed—an introduction and allegro for full orchestra, and an adagio for all the stringed instruments, taken from two of his early symphonies, dated respectively 1822 and 1823.

A new series (the fifth) of Mr. Henry Holmes's interesting chamber concerts, entitled "Musical Evenings," was commenced last week, when that skilful violinist played a solo by Tartini and led a quartet of Haydn and one by Mendelssohn (in E minor), his coadjutors being Messrs. Folkes, Burnett, and Pezze. In Brahms's pianoforte quartet in A—a work belonging to the newest school of German music—that excel-

lent pianist Mr. W. H. Holmes worthily sustained the leading part. Miss Purdy was the vocalist.

The work selected for the opening performance of Oratorio Concerts, on Nov. 15, is Handel's "Jephtha."

The National Choral Society, directed by Mr. G. W. Martin, began the rehearsals for its twelfth season, at Exeter Hall, on Wednesday evening.

A great choral society is being formed in association with the Royal Albert Hall. It is intended to consist of 1600 voices, and the rehearsals are to commence in March next, under the direction of M. Gounod, who will conduct the performances in May, June, and July. It is stated that the programmes will bring forward some works of a character new to the English concert-room.

Sir Julius Benedict has received from the King of the Belgians the honour of Knight of the Order of Leopold.

THEATRES.

The most important occurrence of the week is the revival of "The Tempest," on Saturday, at the Queen's. Shakespearean revivals appear to be part of the plan of the management, and come into play whenever a difficulty arises concerning new productions. They have been hitherto placed on the boards with lavish decorations, and worthily supported. Considerable pains have been taken with the present revival, so as, upon the whole, to make it deserving of the poet who created the marvellous work which, unlike many others that bear his name, seems to have been wholly of his own invention. The play has been several times elaborately produced within the last quarter of a century—by Mr. Macready, Mr. Phelps, and Mr. Charles Kean—and has on each occasion secured a fair share of popularity. Some liberties are taken with the text of Shakespeare, to which we demur. The dialogue on board the shipwrecked vessel, with which the drama rightly opens, is omitted. Certain mechanical difficulties are among the inducements to this alteration; but the dialogue furnished by the poet is so good, so characteristic, and so effective that no consideration whatever should be deemed sufficient to justify its excision. For these living words we have substituted certain scenic arrangements, representing the subsidence of the storm and the clearing up of the atmosphere. "The mist dispels, the sun rises over a calm sea," says the playbill. The poet cared not for these incidents; his attention was fixed on the human interest, and so ought to have been that of the stage-manager. The rest of the play suffers more than he thinks from the untoward omission. Prospero and his daughter are witnesses of the wreck, and we see them watching the proceedings of Ariel, who is present, also, in the person of Miss Hodson. Mr. Ryder and Miss Marie Rhodes represent the Magician and Miranda. Mr. Ryder is somewhat too rough and conventional for Prospero; we should have preferred an actor like Mr. Henry Marston, with his fine poetical appreciation. To Miss Rhodes the same objection does not apply; on the contrary, we want in her more stage experience. Owing to opposite causes, completeness in the two principal characters was certainly not obtained. Miss Hodson, as Ariel, was admirable. Her attitudes and gestures were studied; her singing not so good, though respectable. The Caliban of Mr. George Rignold was ambitious, and in design excellent. In execution, too, it was in part startling and striking, but was a little deficient in harmony, which further practice in the character may supply. Mr. Rignold has made great strides in his profession (in this and his previous character in "Hinko"). and we look forward to his progress with hope. There is a thoroughness in his acting which he will do well to cultivate. We fear our commendations must end here. The Alonso of Mr. Grisdale and the Ferdinand of Mr. Sidney were poor attempts; and Mr. W. Ryder's Sebastian and Mr. Gresham's Antonio not better as performances. Mr. Voltaire as Stephano was, of course, good; but Mr. Crabb's Trinculo was without merit. The other characters were not even respectably filled. At the end of the third act a needless ballet was introduced, the theme of which we could not understand. The mask in the fourth act was showily rendered, and the mechanical contrivances were clever; but we have seen it better acted and sung. The ship in the last act was a noble vessel, from the deck of which Mr. Ryder delivered the epilogue. It will have been gathered from what we have said that we are far from being entirely satisfied with this revival. It is very unequal in acting qualities; but, though not up to the mark, it is not unpleasant. If not greatly attractive, it need not repel audiences; and to those who have not seen this magical play carefully acted it may be instructive. But the revival does not impart all the delight which the drama is capable of bestowing when acted by performers of first-rate talent.

On Saturday a new piece by Mr. Gilbert was produced at the Court Theatre, entitled "On Guard." Mr. Gilbert would appear to have a monopoly of this house, and has by his dramas imparted to it a character of respectability. He has given a sub-title to each of his acts:—Act 1, Guard Mounted; Act 2, Guard Relieved; and Act 3, Guard Dismissed. The first act by its brilliant conversation gave promise of a good play; but the scene was overclouded as the action proceeded. First we had a talkative widow describing the characters of the visitors at Beaucherc Castle. The lady is named Mrs. Fitz-Osborne, and is vivaciously represented by Miss Oliver. Her victims are Captain or Baby Boodle (Mr. John Clayton), Corny Kavanagh (Mr. A. Bishop), Guy Warrington (Miss M. Brennan), and Denis Grant (Mr. Markby). Each of these gentlemen has his peculiarities; but more conspicuous than these for oddity is a cunning attorney, Anthony Grouse, played in the drollest manner by Mr. Edward Righton. Much of the success of the piece depends on its excellent scenery. The first scene, Beaucherc Castle by moonlight, commanded the admiration of the audience; and the second, the Deck of the Skylark, excited their enthusiasm. The play for the most part consists of dialogue; the story is so slender that it scarcely admits of narration. Jessie Blake (Miss Kate Bishop) has three rival lovers, Corny Kavanagh, Guy Warrington, and Denis Grant. Guy, not aware of Grant's pretensions to the lady, commits her to his "guard," while he proceeds himself to join his regiment at Gibraltar. The lady and her "guard" are together on a cruise in Captain Boodle's yacht, the Skylark. Corny Kavanagh has been invited by Mrs. Fitz-Osborne to join the party. The obvious complications follow, and others not so obvious which belong to the peculiarities of the little plot the play possesses. We must add that the audience manifested great impatience, and a general feeling prevailed that the dialogue must be abridged. Part of this disapprobation is due to the fact that Mr. Gilbert has dared to be original in much that pertains to the conduct of his drama, and therefore it is more to his credit than applause would have been under opposite conditions. Nevertheless, the piece must undergo much revision. We therefore reserve our final decision until the needful corrections are made.

Since the departure of Mr. Sothern the Haymarket has depended for its attraction on Mr. Buckstone and Miss Sedgwick. The former still maintains his reputation as Bob Acres, in "The Rivals;" and the latter, by reviving Mr. Morton's

drama of "One Good Turn Deserves Another," confers a lasting benefit, by giving a good drama the chance of permanently establishing itself on the boards. Her portrait of the Blacksmith's wife is one of this lady's greatest achievements. It is, indeed, a marvellously effective performance.

We are at a loss how to treat a new piece recently produced at the New Royalty, under the title of "Paquita; or, Love in a Frame," with music by Mr. Mallandaine. The libretto is by Mr. Reece, who calls the completed work a "comic opera." Parts of the drama answer to this title, other parts run into burlesque, as if the author had been undecided as to the kind of work he intended to perform. Mr. Mallandaine's music puzzles us also. It is set forth as original, and portions of it, apparently, are so; other portions are imitative—indeed, are parodies of movements by other composers. The story is simple enough, but not very attractive. The success of the whole was, on the first night, equivocal; but it was evident that the piece had been imperfectly rehearsed. Some of the airs were encoored, and merited the honour. But the general tone of the piece is decidedly below the standard of Mr. Reece's composition.

M. Raphael Felix advertises a course of French plays at the St. James's, to commence on Monday next. The conscientious manner in which this gentleman redeemed the promises he made last season, in spite of the strong competition then existing, is full of promise for the present. He commences at a favourable time. "Le Fils de Famille" is the first play announced.

The Philharmonic announces the production of "Genevieve de Brabant," by Offenbach, for the first time in this country.

In accordance with the request of a great number of the patrons of the Royal Gallery of Illustration, the entertainment by Mr. William Brough, entitled "A Peculiar Family," which on its production met with unusual success, will be again performed on Monday next, but only for a short time, as an entirely original work, by a popular author, is in active preparation.

REWARDS FOR SAVING LIFE.

At a meeting of the Royal Humane Society, recently held at the office, Trafalgar-square, an extraordinary number of cases in which persons had risked their own lives in saving others from drowning were brought before the committee and rewarded.

The silver medallion of the society was unanimously voted to Henry R. Beard for saving a boy named Harris, of the training-ship Goliath, who fell overboard into 34 ft. of water, at Grays, Essex, on Aug. 7 last; to Patrick M'Carthy, a boy fifteen years of age, for saving another boy, named Dutton, who sank while bathing in the River Mersey; to John L. Butterfield (a man with a false leg), who swam about 100 yards from the shore, with all his clothes on, and saved Charles Ogilvie and James Boyde, whose boat was capsized in 14 ft. of water at Lough Mahon, Cork, on Aug. 28; and to Gustavus Parkes, who jumped overboard to the assistance of John Anderson, who fell overboard at sea, the place at the time being infested with sharks.

The bronze medal and bronze clasp were given to James Crichton for saving two lives on separate occasions—one in July last and the other in August. The bronze clasp was given to William Churchill (he having previously received the bronze medal) for saving Edward De Gravo Sills, who fell into the river Arun, Littlehampton, on July 18. The bronze medal was also given to Henry Sealy and Eugene A. Wickham for saving Daniel Toomer, who sank while bathing in 12 ft. to 15 ft. of water at Island Bank, Limerick; to Peter Sullivan, for saving J. D. Biggs, who sank while bathing at Whitepoint, Queenstown, in 10 ft. of water; to Thomas McDonald, Patrick Lawler, Robert Walsh, Patrick Flanagan, and Thomas M'Elligott, for saving three boys, whose boat capsized in 12 ft. of water, at Glin Limerick; to Patrick Dixon, for saving James Bryan and Michael Goffery, who fell into 18 ft. of water at Kingstown; to the Rev. Alfred Dann and the Rev. M. Ambrose (one a Protestant and the other a Catholic), for saving Hannah Cfonin, who attempted suicide by jumping into the Charlotte Quay, Cork, in 12 ft. of water; to William T. Casey, for saving George Voyle, who fell overboard at Yokohama; to W. A. L. Q. Henriques, Sub-Lieutenant of H.M.S. Monarch, for saving Edward Kingsford and John Buchanan, who fell overboard at sea; to Hamilton Keown, for saving a man who fell overboard, at Cork, in 14 ft. of water; to Charles Ramsden, who saved Henry Spencer, who sank while bathing at Woodford, Essex; to William Saxby, for saving Emma Smith and Margaret M'Cluselin, who fell into the Thames at Putney; to George Munro, for saving Catherine Casey, who fell into 18 ft. of water at Sunderland; to Augustus H. Bird, for saving Miss Attree, who sank while bathing at Bognor, Sussex; to John Storr, for saving Henry Southwick, who sank while bathing in the River Derwent, Old Malton; to William Hamond, for saving George Peters, who fell into the River Ouse, Lewes, in 12 ft. of water; to Richard Smith, for saving Alexander Townsend, who sank, while bathing at Sheerness, in 21 ft. of water; to Anne Lord, for saving Miss F. Fremlin, who was carried out to sea while bathing at Lynmouth, North Devon; to John Lutch, for saving two men, whose names could not be ascertained, who sank while bathing at Cardiff; to Lieutenant A. H. Byng, Joseph Crabb, and Henry Angel, all of H.M.S. Resistance, for saving John Long, who fell overboard at sea; to Captain D. R. Cameron, for saving a man named Thompson, whose canoe was capsized in the Rideau Canal, Canada; to Edward R. Armstrong, for saving Edward Connors, who sank while bathing in the River Suir, Clonmel; to Thomas Walker, for saving John M'Laren, who fell into 16 ft. of water in Leith harbour; to Edward H. Mansell, for saving W. H. Knowles, who fell overboard at sea from H.M.S. Glasgow; and to John Harrington, for saving Miss L. Freeman, who was carried out to sea while bathing in Tramore Bay, Waterford.

In addition to the above, testimonials recording the acknowledgments of the society were awarded in sixteen cases, and there were also several pecuniary rewards of various amounts given.

The office of secretary to the Royal Artillery Institution at Woolwich, rendered vacant by the transfer of Captain Burnaby to the Control Department, has been conferred by election upon Major Robert Wolsey Haig.

The observations of the planet Venus by members of the Observing Astronomical Society have been carried on with success. Many of the observers have succeeded in detecting the exceedingly faint markings on the planet's surface, which have been delineated and their general appearance recorded. Altogether, fifty sketches of these markings have been made. Some of the sketches, taken by different observers on the same date, show markings of similar form, although in some cases the details are evidently different. One of the most successful of the observers is Mr. George M. Seabroke, of the Temple Observatory, Rugby, who has frequently seen and delineated the markings on the planet's disc. It is proposed to continue the observations until October, 1872; and to collect all previous drawings and records of the planet's appearance.

SIEGE OPERATIONS AT CHATHAM.

The siege operations performed on Tuesday week in the neighbourhood of Chatham, at the Commander-in-Chief's annual inspection of field-works constructed by the School of Military Engineering, afforded several thousand spectators a rare entertainment, and gave a fair notion of some parts of the actual business of war. The Commander-in-Chief, Field Marshal the Duke of Cambridge, who is Colonel of the Royal Engineers, arrived from London about ten o'clock, accompanied by General Sir Frederick Chapman, Inspector-General of Fortifications; General Adye, Director-General of Artillery; Colonel Brown, Deputy Adjutant-General of Engineers; General Sir David Russell, in command of the South-Eastern District; and General Sir L. Simmons, Governor of the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich. His Royal Highness employed the forenoon in making a personal examination of many field-works and siege-works executed during the summer and autumn months; such as bridges of different construction, batteries and redoubts, sapping mines, gun-pits, parallels and zigzags of trenches for approach to the fortifications, a field observatory, and borings for water. A mine was exploded, and six torpedoes under water, extending across the river Medway; besides the destruction of a railway pier and a stockade, by some bags of gun-cotton and gunpowder exploded against them. The sub-aqueous mines, or torpedoes, were fired by electric wires from the Volta, moored off Hooesness. A raft was next towed up the river by the paddle-steamer Bustler, and was blown up by a charge of gun-cotton. The Duke and his staff then saw the pontoon bridges which had been laid over the bathing-pond; the strength of these bridges was tested by the passage of heavy guns. At half-past one his Royal Highness lunched with the officers of the Royal Engineers in the library of their mess-house in Brompton Barracks, while the men of the whole corps dined. At half-past two the Duke and his staff, followed by a very large assemblage of visitors, took their places on the casemates of St. Mary's Barracks to see the mimic attack and defence at the north end of Chatham Lines, followed by the escalade and assault of Prince Henry's Bastion and of the Gillingham Face. The two opposed divisions of the forces then joined in a "march past" on the parade-ground of the Brompton Barracks, which ended the proceedings of the day.

The siege operations were under the command of Major-General Brownrigg, C.B. The garrison, commanded by Colonel Sankey, 9th Regiment, consisted of the 3rd Dragoon Guards, Royal Artillery from Shoeburyness, a detachment of Royal Engineers, second battalion 9th Regiment, and the dépôt battalion. The artillery was commanded by Captain Smith, the Engineers by Colonel Grant. The besieging force was commanded by Colonel Louis, R.M.L.I., and was represented by Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers, the Royal Marine Light Infantry, the fourth battalion Rifle Brigade, and the following Engineer corps:—1st Middlesex, 2nd Tower Hamlets (with 1st Hants attached), and 1st London. Commanding artillery, Captain Drysdale; commanding Engineers, Lieutenant-Colonel Leahy. The garrison were in full dress, and the besieging force wore undress and forage-caps. The general supervision was exercised by Colonel Lennox, V.O., C.B., R.E. (who had superintended the designing and construction of the field-works); Captain Courtney, Acting Brigade-Major, R.E.; and Captain Merriman, R.E.

The explosion of a mine with 1000 lb. of gunpowder is shown in the illustration on our front page. The intention and effect of this mine, prepared by the besieging force, was to make a hole in the ground 50 ft. wide and 16 ft. deep, forming a lodgment under cover for their troops, in advance of the trenches they had previously dug. There was some fighting, at a later hour of the day, for the possession of this lodgment and of another cavity in the earth, made by similar means, a little way to the left of the first, which was opposite the right demi-bastion of St. Mary's. The unaccustomed spectators, who saw a hundred tons of earth hurled up into the air, 50 ft. high, by the explosion of one of these mines, had the pleasure of being astonished. We are compelled by want of space to reserve till next week several of our illustrations of the siege-works, the attack and defence. But our large Engraving represents the final assault; the men of the Rifle Brigade, supported by the Royal Marine Light Infantry, crossing the ditch of the fortifications, by means of ladders, descending at one side and climbing up at the other. Their attack was covered by the 2nd Tower Hamlets Engineer Volunteers, lying down on the brink of the counterscarp, as shown in the foreground of our View, and firing over the ditch at the garrison behind the ramparts of the bastion. The besiegers' artillery also threw shells into the bastion. The garrison made a valiant resistance, and the first assault on Prince Henry's Bastion was repulsed, but a second attempt proved successful. Not more than 4000 troops altogether were engaged in these operations.

Mr. W. H. Stephenson, the chairman of the Board of Inland Revenue, is to be made a K.C.B.

Mr. Monsell will succeed Lord Dunraven as Lord Lieutenant of Limerick.

Thursday week was observed in Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Leith as the autumnal fast-day.

Mr. James Hatton, of Hatton, has given £5000 to the Warrington Dispensary.

The strike in the Forest of Dean has been terminated, and the men have returned to work.

The Government eclipse expedition, under the charge of Mr. Lockyer, has left Southampton in the Mirzapore.

The Liverpool Corporation, on Monday, confirmed the provisional purchase by their finance committee of the amphitheatre in that town for £19,000.

There was some splendid shooting with the English new nine-pounder rifled field-guns, last week, at Shoeburyness. The targets were placed at the enormous range of 2500 yards, and with shrapnel shells, with time fuses, 312 hits were made upon them in ten rounds.

Mr. J. Stuart Mill has informed one of the vice-presidents of the Land Tenure Reform Association that he is opposed to the nationalisation of the land, because he does not believe it would be successful as a measure of finance. He desires to see the experiment tried of laying out £100,000, or £1,000,000, of public money in the purchase of land.

A meeting was held in Birmingham, on Saturday afternoon, for the purpose of supporting the movement for erecting a college in the vicinity of Cambridge for women, to carry on there the work now being done at Hitchin. Lord Lytton Davies, and spoke strongly in favour of the scheme. Miss Davies explained what was intended to be done and the course of study in the proposed college. A resolution was carried pledging the meeting to support the scheme. Birmingham was asked to raise £500 towards the £6000 still wanted for the realisation of the project, and several persons in the meeting subscribed.



SIEGE OPERATIONS AT CHATHAM: THE ASSAULT

MEMBERS OUT OF PARLIAMENT.

From a mass, huge but not wholly undigested, of extra-Parliamentary utterances, a few selections may be made for the sort of comment which is habitual in this chronicle. Yielding to a pardonable predilection, we desire to deal with some who are young members as well as young men. Paradoxical as it may seem, we begin with Mr. Hibbert, who is neither a very young man nor a very young member; but, at any rate, he is young as an official, and so, by a little forcing, may be noticeable in the category we have laid down. Those who observed this gentleman's career as an unattached member will recollect that he was remarkably independent by reason of his special suggestiveness. There never was a great measure of late years but during the discussion of which, at some time or other, there was an important amendment of Mr. Hibbert's, for the particular consideration of which arrangements were made; and, in every way, he took such a position, except as a mere prating elocutionist, that when he accepted office the only comment was one of surprise that he was only made Secretary to the Poor-Law Board. In his official position he has demeaned himself with a quietude which was always, judging from his manner, his characteristic; and one would be inclined to say that he is merely in training for a much higher place than he now holds. With him at Padiham, a few days ago, was a predestinate rising young politician, Mr. Kaye-Shuttleworth; for it may be assumed that, dry-nursed on political economy, tempered by philanthropy, he may be expected to develop hereditary qualities in that direction. Certainly he develops one attribute which is conventionally ascribed to political economists—that of great gravity of demeanour; and in truth, notwithstanding the somewhat juvenile smoothness of his cheek, he looks supremely wise. His essays in the House have been in keeping with his aspect; for his speeches have been models of careful preparation, indicating thought, and characterised by the utmost nicety and deliberation in delivery. His position as a politician and a member, joined with what may be called, by a little forcing of the phrase, his antecedents, mark him out for official life, his accession to which is a question only of more or less time. His speech on the occasion that is being spoken of may be described as judiciously Ministerial.

Amongst the Liberal young guard Mr. H. Campbell occupies a good position. It is true that at the last general election he adopted a policy which is rather too common among Liberals, and which may be called internecine, since it consists in contests between men of the same political creed; and he put out Mr. Ramsay, who had held the seat for a short time and sought re-election. However, for common voting purposes one Liberal is as good as another; while Mr. Campbell has endeavoured, not without success, to show that he was justified in believing himself to be the better man of the two candidates. Though sitting for a Scottish constituency, he is by no means to be considered a Scotch member pure and simple; and in truth once on a time somebody said somewhere that the completion of his education at an English University and his long and apparently permanent residence in England were disqualifications for his assumption of that character. There is a half cynical sturdiness in the prelections with which he has favoured the House which give them flavour, while at the same time they offer an idea that they come from a practical man who could be a working politician in more than an abstract sense. An intercommunication with his constituents lately presented most of his particular qualities; and it seems that if, as is believed, the Government intend to prevent obstruction by garrulity, by changes in the forms of the House, Mr. Campbell will be a steady and, doubtless, a useful supporter. The epithet of a rising member is scarcely applicable to Mr. Henry James, because that phrase generally implies future flights; whereas he has risen to very nearly the highest position that a private member can ordinarily achieve. He is one of those that will keep a full House on a Wednesday to hear him speak, and last Session he intervened—notably, in the Ballot Bill. The occasion was singular, for on the question of the number and class of persons who should be witnesses of nominations of candidates in private, Mr. W. E. Forster for once gave in, declared himself baited out of all resource, and practically gave up the point of retired nominations. Thereupon Mr. James struck in with a suggestion, which was so neat and so efficacious in settling the matter that it was at once accepted and engrafted on the bill. He also led the successful opposition to the payment of legal election expenses by the ratepayers, and talked something so akin to Conservatism in regard to keeping candidature within limits, that he caught the suffrages of gentlemen of that party, who assisted him in carrying his object. It need hardly be said that he always speaks with knowledge and judgment, that his elocution is careful, even to precision; and, although the tones of his voice are somewhat monotonous, he is always impressive. He could not have a hard task in convincing the electors of Taunton the other day that they had a member worth keeping.

Eccentricity in political and Parliamentary idea, and oddity in expressing it, are characteristics of Mr. Somerset Beaumont. He non-conforms as a member, with curious erraticism, and is ever regularly irregular in his conceptions of the fitness of things—most things that are, being to him unfit. He appears fitfully and glancingly on most questions, having somehow not succeeded in getting on one or two pounding motions which he took in hand, such as the abrogation of the Bishops from the Upper House; and he is usually amusing, though most probably without the slightest intention of being so. He was, perhaps, not quite so much in an erratic vein when before his electorate at Wakefield lately; and, despite some girdings at Mr. Lowe and Mr. Bruce, and a little regretting over Mr. Cardwell, he was more tolerant towards the Ministry than he usually is in the House, where he seems to think it is his mission to bait them; but as to the House of Lords, he has now included that whole body in the sweeping away which hitherto he had confined to its Episcopal section. Detracting Liberals are wont to say, and with some justice, that rising young Conservatives are sparse in the House; but to this rule Mr. Straight, who has represented Shrewsbury for a short time, is in a manner an exception. Nothing can be easier, more free, it may be said, than his demeanour, or more fluent than his speech; while these, which to some people's notion might be modified with advantage, are, in fact, corrected by the amount of substance which he puts into his addresses, he being wise enough to dilate on things which he understands. If Conservatism in Shrewsbury is for the time ascendant, there is no doubt, looking to the speech which he delivered to the constituency a short while ago, Mr. Straight adequately fulfils its requirements. From the Conservative benches there frequently come sounds which indicate that Mr. Peek is anxious to vindicate his claim to advancing young membership, and as, though a county member, he may be supposed to be only taking root as a country gentleman, he is not in the least bucolic, but is mildly practical in general, and has a gentle and benevolent, though earnest, way with him which is on the whole agreeable, and Mid-Surrey, judging from a recent appearance in that district, is satisfied with him. It is palpable to all privileged observers that Sir David Wedderburn

is under a conviction that there is something in him, and that he has determined it shall come out; and all that can be said is that there are now and then flickering indications that there is something in his belief, and that he should continue his efforts towards production. That he should recently have been foregathering with the electors of Kilmarnock is not strange in a member for Ayrshire, and perhaps he was there to give support and countenance to Mr. Bouverie, who has of late seemed to be not quite so *en rapport* with his immediate constituents in that district of burghs.

A corporeal and oratorical re-animation, a sort of Parliamentary resurrection, in some sort entitles Mr. Mitchell to a place in a category avowedly of young members. It is true that he has represented Bridport uninterruptedly for more than thirty years, has witnessed the lopping off of one of its representatives, and has found that the constituency believe him capable of bearing the whole weight of its membership; it is true that his actual age is a mystery, and also that he is apparently not over corporeally vigorous, and he has been silent for many years; but last Session, all of a sudden, he showed that he has blood in him yet. The occasion was a critical moment in the debates on the Ballot Bill; the discussion was winding up when he presented himself, in that crisp, telling way which was peculiar to members of the last generation, used arguments for the measure which were valuable for the same reason that good wine is valuable—viz., because they were old—having been held by him years ago, when the ballot was the essence of despised Radicalism, but which, like old wine, preserved their flavour in an improved degree. Evidently Mr. Mitchell has undergone a physical and political rejuvenescence; for, having made this unwonted spurt in the House, he has followed it up by a spirited intercommunication with his constituents.

WEEKLY RETURN OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

The Registrar-General gives the following return of births and deaths in London and in nineteen other large towns of the United Kingdom during the week ending Oct. 28:—

In London 2202 births and 1364 deaths were registered. After making due allowance for increase of population, the births were 76, and the deaths 88, below the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. There were 61 deaths from smallpox, 36 from measles, 31 from scarlet fever, 6 from diphtheria, 40 from whooping-cough, 37 from different forms of fever (of which 4 were certified as typhus, 23 as enteric or typhoid, and 10 as simple continued fever), and 32 from diarrhoea.

During the week 4883 births and 3222 deaths were registered in London and nineteen other large cities and towns of the United Kingdom. The aggregate mortality last week in these towns was at the rate of 23 deaths annually to every 1000 persons estimated to be living. The annual rates of mortality last week in the seventeen English cities and towns were as follow:—London, 22 per 1000; Portsmouth, 18; Norwich, 27; Bristol, 25; Wolverhampton, 29; Birmingham, 19; Leicester, 14; Nottingham, 25; Liverpool, 24; Manchester, 28; Salford, 27; Bradford, 20; Leeds, 19; Sheffield, 28; Hull, 18; Sunderland, 42; and Newcastle-on-Tyne, 30. In Edinburgh the annual rate of mortality from all causes last week was 28 per 1000 persons living; in Glasgow, 28 per 1000; and in Dublin, 24.

In Paris 687 deaths were returned in the week ending the 27th inst., and the annual death-rate was equal to 20 per 1000 of the estimated population. In Brussels 91 deaths occurred in the week ending the 21st, and the annual death-rate was 26 per 1000. In Rome 156 deaths were registered in the week ending the 15th, and the annual death-rate was 36 per 1000. In Florence, with an estimated population of 196,606 persons, 97 deaths (exclusive of still-born) were recorded during the week ending the 14th, of which 26 were fatal cases of diphtheria, and 9 of smallpox. The annual death-rate from all causes was equal to 26 per 1000.

In New York 466 deaths were registered in the week ending the 7th inst., and the equivalent annual rate of mortality was 26 per 1000.

Messrs. Marshall, Sons, and Co., of Gainsboro', have conceded the nine-hours system to their men.

Mr. Cardwell, Secretary for War, has given the Sheffield Corporation £700 as a contribution towards the extension of the main-drainage scheme to the barracks.

The Hospital Sunday Committee in Liverpool has reported that the collections in aid of the various medical charities of the town on Hospital Sunday amounted to £4869.

A sewage scheme has been adopted by the Corporation of Birmingham which is to exclude injurious matter from the sewers, and to purify the sewage by filtration upon an area of 900 acres of land. The cost of the scheme will be £300,000.

The new expedition organised by the Palestine Exploration Fund, which has been in preparation for a considerable time, has started for the Holy Land. It is under the charge of Captain R. W. Stewart, R.E.

The Ravenscraig, whaler, has arrived at Lerwick with eighty tons of oil. She reports the Camperdown, with eleven whales, or 110 tons of oil; the Narwhal, eight whales, or eighty tons; and the Intrepid, twenty-three whales, or 160 tons of oil. The fishing has been most successful this season—indeed, unprecedented. The crews are all well.

A correspondent of the *Times* states that, on Thursday week, while crossing the Straits of Dover by the mail-steamer which left Calais for Dover at a quarter to two o'clock p.m., two large whales were distinctly observed spouting about a mile away forward of the vessel, to the left. Both rose to the surface four or five times when scarcely more than 300 yards distant. The foremost whale was fully 70 ft. long.

A mysterious disappearance of a gentleman from Ramsgate last week has been cleared up. On the 16th ult. a Mr. Esdale, who had been married only eighteen months, went to Ramsgate, put up at the Granville Hotel, and laid out his clothes as if he intended to stay there some days. In the evening he left the hotel to take a stroll, but never returned. The next morning his clothes were found scattered about the beach, saturated with sea-water, and it was supposed that he had been drowned. Mr. Esdale was a good swimmer, and some of his friends doubted the theory of his having been drowned. In the beginning of last week the following advertisements appeared in a morning paper:—"Mary to Willie,—For God's sake let me see you. Write, at any rate. The way is smooth to return." "Willie,—I for one do not believe you are drowned. notwithstanding your sea-water saturated clothes have been found scattered on the beach. You had better return at once, to save your friends trouble and expense." Another advertisement gave a description of the missing gentleman. It has now been ascertained that Mr. Esdale is not dead, but that he returned to London the same night he was missed at Ramsgate, and took his passage in the Golden Fleece to the Cape of Good Hope under an assumed name.

SCIENTIFIC RESULTS OF THE MONTH.

The question of spontaneous generation, which has provoked so much angry controversy at different times, has not yet been set to rest; and an able work by Dr. Bastian, on "The Modes of Origin of the Lowest Organisms," has recently appeared, in which the most material of the facts and arguments on which the doctrine of spontaneous generation rests are recapitulated, and in which the conclusions of the author are fortified by a host of original researches. Among naturalists the weight of authority appears to be pretty nearly divided between the advocates and opponents of the doctrine of spontaneous generation; Professor Huxley, and those who think with him, having pronounced against the doctrine, and Professor Owen, and those who think with him, having pronounced in its favour. As there are geological evidences in support of the conclusion that the earth was at one time in a molten state, and as life has, nevertheless, made its appearance upon it, there has always been felt to be a difficulty in accounting for the appearance of this life if the doctrine of spontaneous generation be rejected; for it cannot be said that Sir W. Thomson's fantastic hypothesis, that such life may have been introduced by meteorites, gives any aid towards the solution of the question—first, because it is an unproved and improbable supposition; and, secondly, because, even if true, it would be as difficult to account for life in the meteorites as in the earth itself. Matter, we know, may be arranged in symmetrical forms by the forces which preside over crystallisation; as also by the vibrations in the air, which produce musical sounds, and by the vibrations in the ether or other medium by which light is propagated. It has already been proved that all the forces manifested by vital action are produced by chemical agencies; and if it can also be shown that the configuration or organisation necessary for the existence of life may be brought about by existing or antecedent forces, the space necessary to be bridged over in proving the sequence of spontaneous generation will become indefinitely small. Dr. Bastian has shown by his experiments that low forms of life continually made their appearance in solutions protected against any possible contamination from germs, and it is upon those who deny this conclusion that the onus lies of showing that spontaneous generation has not in these cases actually taken place.

Foremost among the discomforts incident to a residence in the East may perhaps be ranked an eruption which comes out upon most Europeans, and which is known by the name of "prickly heat." It has lately been found that this itching rash may be cured by the use of sulphur-soap. It has also been found that the use of carbolic-acid soap prevents the attacks of mosquitoes.

Dr. Richardson has lately, by his lectures and otherwise, sought to revive the hypothesis of a nervous fluid or nervous ether secreted by the brain and spinal marrow and distributed by the nerves. This fluid, or ether, he conceives to be a refined material agent, vaporous or gaseous, which holds the molecules suspended in a suitable condition for motion or action. The chemical nature of this fluid is not yet known, nor is it known whether it moves in a current or merely vibrates. But it is supposed to be a vapour distilled from the blood and constantly renewed by the vital chemistry. Pressure on a nerve or the application of intense cold interferes with its action in the first case, as is supposed, by hindering the propagation of the current or vibrations, and in the second by condensing the ethereal vapour, so that the requisite mobility among the particles is no longer maintained. Under mental labour or emotion nerves, it is supposed, bleed as blood-vessels do when wounded, leaving a feeling of prostration; but the nervous blood is the essence of the common blood, and the loss of it is consequently more exhausting. The subject, though but vaguely and rather oracularly propounded by Dr. Richardson, is well worthy of investigation; and it would be proper to ascertain, if there be a nervous blood or fluid, whether it may not be transfused from those who have an excess to those who have a deficiency. It would also be proper to ascertain whether some of the phenomena of mesmerism may not be the result of some such nervous transfusion unconsciously performed.

An account will be found in a late number of *Silliman's Journal* of the production of an amalgam of mercury and ammonium. A piece of filtering-paper was placed upon a glass plate and was saturated with a strong solution of the methyl oxalate of ammonium. A globule of mercury was then placed upon the paper, and the negative pole of a Bunsen's battery of twenty cells was placed in communication with the mercury. The globule was found to enlarge, amalgamated the blade of a penknife introduced into it, and when pressed down upon the glass plate it exhibited numerous bubbles of ammoniacal gas, and became, in fact, a species of metallic froth.

A bluebook has lately been issued on paper-making in Japan, giving much valuable and interesting information upon the manufacture of the various kinds of paper produced in that country. One of the best kinds of paper is made from the inner bark of the paper mulberry, mixed with a paste made from the root of the tororo-plant. The paper currency of Japan is made from the bark of a tree called mitsumata. Many of the kinds of paper manufactured are of great fineness and toughness, and most of the trees from which paper is made might, it is considered, be easily naturalised in this country, and paper of superior quality be thus produced at a less price than that produced from rags.

In a paper on centrifugal pumps lately read before the Institution of Civil Engineers, by Mr. David Thomson, it is stated that the maximum duty of such pumps of the best construction varies from 55 per cent, in the case of small pumps, to 70 per cent in the case of large, and that a fan of 12 in. diameter, when working at the most efficient speed, will discharge from 1200 to 1400 gallons of water per minute.

We have long urged the importance of adding monitors, or low turret-vessels of the American type, to our Navy, both as a second line of defence and to do the heavy fighting in the event of war; and four such vessels are now in course of construction, which may be reckoned as the pioneers of a class of vessel which must soon be widely adopted. The design, however, is imperfect in several particulars. There are two turrets, which are set on top of a breastwork which incloses the two turrets and the chimneys. But such a breastwork increases the target without adding to the stability, and is in every way a most ineligible addition. There should only be one turret in each vessel, which turret should contain two guns of the greatest attainable power, and the turret should be set upon the main deck, instead of being mounted on a breastwork. Monitors, however, now come rather late. The great instruments of destruction will henceforth be submarine guns and submarine rockets or projectile torpedoes. The old plan of torpedoes which are to be placed under a ship by a long pole will not now do. They must be capable of being shot from a distance, exploding when they come into contact with the bottom of the ship. To carry out this object their mean density must be the same as that of water, so that when fired off they will have no tendency either to sink or swim.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE DOWAGER VISCOUNTESS GUILLAMORE.

The Right Hon. Gertrude Jane, Dowager Viscountess Guillamore, died at Hampton Court Palace, on the 22nd ult. Her Ladyship was born, Dec. 12, 1805, the eldest daughter of the Hon. Berkeley Paget (son of Henry, first Earl of Uxbridge), by Sophia Askell, his wife, daughter of the Hon. William Bucknall Grimston; and was married, Oct. 16, 1828, to Standish Darby, second Viscount Guillamore, who left her a widow July 22, 1848. Of this union there was issue six sons and five daughters; of the former, the eldest, the Hon. Standish O'Grady, succeeded his father as third Viscount, and died April 10, 1860; and the second is the present Viscount Guillamore.

LADY DALYELL.

Maria, Dowager Lady Dalzell, widow of Sir W. C. C. Dalzell, Bart., died, on the 20th ult., at her town residence, 120, Belgrave-road, S.W., aged seventy-two. Her Ladyship was the daughter of Antonio Teixeira Sampays, Esq., of Peterborough House, Fulham, Consul-General for Portugal. She was married, in 1820, to Sir William Cunningham Cavendish Dalzell, Bart., of The Binns, Linlithgowshire, Captain R.N. (who died in 1865), and had issue—Sir Robert Alexander Osborne Dalzell, present Baronet, now Consul at Roustchouk; Osborne William, Commander R.N., who died in 1862; Maria Christina, wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Taylor Du Plat, Esq., of the Queen, and Elizabeth Grace, wife of Gustavus C. Cornwall, Esq., Secretary of the Post-Office, Dublin.

MR. HARCOURT, OF ANKERWYCKE.

George Simon Harcourt, Esq., of Ankerwycke, near Staines, died, on the 24th ult., at his town house, 35, St. George's-square, Belgrave. He was born Feb. 25, 1807, the only son of John Simon Harcourt, Esq., of Ankerwycke (sometimes M.P. for Westbury), by Elizabeth Dale, his wife, daughter of Major Henniker, Esq., and granddaughter of John, first Baron Henniker. Mr. Harcourt was a magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for Bucks, served as its High Sheriff in 1834, and sat in Parliament for that county from 1837 to 1841. He married, first, June 24, 1833, Jessie, daughter of John Rolls, Esq., of The Hendre, Monmouth; and secondly, June 16, 1846, Gertrude Charlotte, daughter of George Lucas, Esq., of Newport Pagnel, Bucks, by both of whom he leaves issue. Mr. Harcourt is succeeded by the only surviving son of his first marriage, Captain John Simon Chandos Harcourt, 20th Foot, who was born 1835, and married, 1867, Harriet Emma Elizabeth, third daughter of the late Admiral Sir J. H. Plumridge, K.C.B. The Harcourts of Ankerwycke are descended from Philip Harcourt, of Wigsell, brother of Simon, first Viscount Harcourt, and appear to be the male heirs of the illustrious family of Harcourt in England—a family of historical distinction from the times of the Norman and Plantagenet Kings.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of the Rev. George Archdall-Gratwicke, D.D., late Master of Emmanuel College, in the University of Cambridge, and Canon of Norwich, who died Sept. 16 last, aged eighty-four, was proved in London, on the 19th ult., under £180,000 personalty in England, by the Rev. Robert Vernon Carter Kindleside (the nephew of the testator's late wife, and son of Major-General R. R. Kindleside) and Clement Francis, Esq., of Cambridge, the general executors; Henry Montgomery Archdall, Esq., being appointed executor for the property in Ireland. The will is dated Jan. 7 and a codicil Sept. 8, both executed in this year. The learned Doctor has left several legacies to friends and to individuals connected with the college. To Emmanuel College he has left £6000. To the following institutions—viz, Addenbrook Hospital, Cambridge Refuge for Females, Old Charity Schools of Cambridge; Blind Hospital, Norwich; and the Commissioners for the Sick Poor, of Norwich, he leaves a legacy of £100 each. To his servants he leaves very liberal legacies. He appoints his nephew, the said Rev. Robert Vernon Carter Kindleside, residuary legatee.

The will of Miss Martha Mary Halliday Davies, formerly of Withington, Gloucestershire, afterwards of Surrey-street, Strand, and late of 7, Brompton-square, where she died, on Aug. 29 last, aged eighty-two, was proved in London, on the 17th ult., under £70,000 personalty, by William Alexander Anderson, Esq., M.D., J.P., of Wotton Lodge, Hillingdon, and John Baker, Esq., M.D., the joint acting executors. The will bears date Jan. 5, 1871. The testatrix has left to the Gloucester County Infirmary and the Gloucester Lunatic Asylum each a legacy of £10,000 in the Three per Cent Reduced Annuities; to Dr. Anderson, £500. She has bequeathed her jewels, rings, trinkets, personal ornaments, lace, and furs to Gertrude Millicent Temple, the daughter of the Rev. William Henry Temple, of Bourne Bank; and to the last-named she has devised her real estates at Overton, Cranham, and elsewhere, appointing him also residuary legatee of her personal estate.

The will of William Joseph Myers, Esq., merchant, of Lezayre House, Seaford, dated Oct. 28, 1870, who died on Aug. 24 last, was proved at Liverpool, under £7000 personalty, and contains bequests to the following charitable institutions, namely:—The Liverpool Northern Hospital, Bluecoat Hospital, School for Indigent Blind, and Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest (all of Liverpool), £50 each; the Bible Society, Society for Promoting Christianity amongst the Jews, £50 each; the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and the Kirkdale Ragged School, each £25; bequeathing the residue of his property amongst the Liverpool Bluecoat Hospital, Liverpool Royal Infirmary, Church Missionary Society, and Church Pastoral Aid Society.

The will of Rear-Admiral Thomas George Forbes, R.N., was proved at Exeter, under £14,000 personalty; that of Captain Frank Outler, R.N., of late of Upton Lodge, Brixham, Devon, under £60,000 (London); that of Robert Blair, of Harrington, Cumberland, ironmaster, was proved in Carlisle, under £45,000; that of Edward Hughes Chamberlain, Esq. (London), £40,000; that of William Collingwood, Esq. (London), £25,000; and that of John Barrow, Esq., of 35, Westbourne-terrace, Hyde Park, who died July 22 last, aged eighty-two, was proved in London, under £120,000 personalty.

The treasurer of the Dover National Sailors' Home requests us to acknowledge, with thanks, a donation of £100 from Sir Richard Wallace.

For two of the Illustrations of the Red River Expedition, in our last Number—namely, the Camp of the 60th Rifles near Shebandowan and the Camp at Malawin Bridge—we are indebted to Captain Armstrong of the 63rd Regiment.

The Dublin Synod of the Irish Episcopal Church, on Monday, discussed the education question, but did not appear very ready to express an opinion on the subject. Eventually, however, they agreed to support "a parochial system of Scriptural education founded on the pure Word of God." The Diocesan Synod of Glandelagh was opened on Tuesday, under the presidency of his Grace the Archbishop of Dublin.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

ARGUS.—The second solution, which we noticed, in Problem No. 1443, by 1. B to K R 7th, the author tells us is owing to the omission in his diagram of a black Pawn on Black's K R 4th square.

H. NOTTINGHAM.—The notice of Mr. Blackburn's reception reached us too late for insertion.

CHAS. A. GILBERT, New York.—Received, with thanks.

I. HUNTER, Edinburgh.—Problem No. 8 is an improvement on your previous efforts, but still be our own standard. No. 7 shall be examined.

J. S. SHARP.—You should apply to the proprietor of the automaton in question.

L. A. H. PENCE.—It shall be examined. In future, send the position on a diagram.

A. NEW CHURCH CLUB.—Applicants for such information might, at least, send their names and addresses.

TRAVENS.—Problem No. 1443, by Mr. Costes, is evidently a little beyond your flight. It has been highly and deservedly praised by some of the best judges.

KIOMI.—Very neat and very easy.

SUBSCRIBER.—The irregularity in the publication or delivery of the Berlin *Schachzeitung* is a serious drawback to its circulation, no doubt, but we have no means of ascertaining who the fault lies.

T. S. B., Worthing.—Your new method of numbering the moves is so confusing, that we must ask you to be good enough to fall back upon the old familiar system in future contributions. We have tried to play over some of your variations, but the numbering completely baffled us. Oblige us, also, by sending a diagram of the position in the *Handbook* to which you refer, we have no copy at hand.

THE TRUE SOLUTION OF THE KNIGHT'S TOUR NO. VI. has been received, since the publication of our former list, from E. B. C.—S. M. V. Ingram—The Raven—George Innes—Miss F. Loyd—T. S. Young, Broughton Ferry—Pennicott—Jessica (J. Gratton)—Ideal—S. Morgan—Rex—The Cedars, Uckfield—Q. R.—Solitaire—T. M. C.—Pip—L. A. J. Brierton—P. Kennedy—G. W. K.—Bury—H. C. Hindman—W. T. Rury—Sigismund—R. F. O.—Munro—J. J. Vogel—T. Granger—Rebbis and Louise—V. P. R.—Kneet—Geraldine—Ben—Sparks II. Williams—S. Forest—Bladud—Killarney—F. R. S.—Gregory—Hylax—H. C. G.—Barney Rodkin—Sindbad—Victor—Frank J. Chambers—The Squire—Annie and Laura—F. P.—R. A.—Friar Lawrence—M. D. of Kendalworth—Henry and Emma—Stanley. [The solutions by T. A. Hind, W. B. J.—B. A. Trin Coll., Dublin, and Euclid are complete, geometrically, arithmetically, and syllabically.]

THE CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1443 has been received from I. Woods—M. D.—Philip—G. D. P.—Fzra—M. P.—Willy—Subaltern—F. N.—Presie—Midgo—W. P. Hobbs—M. G.—Langham—Fahlee—H. B.—J. Sowden—Fergus—Big Ben—Moh—W. G. R.—Philip—Phetow—F. C. R.—W. B.—Cosmo—Lancelotti—E. F. K.—Myra—F. H. Mona—Edina—Ferdinand and Miranda—Old Salt—Emile Frau—John E. Clegg—Gypsy King.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1443.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R to K R 2nd	P to Q Kt 5th or*	3. Q or B gives mate	
2. R to K Kt sq	Any move		

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1444.

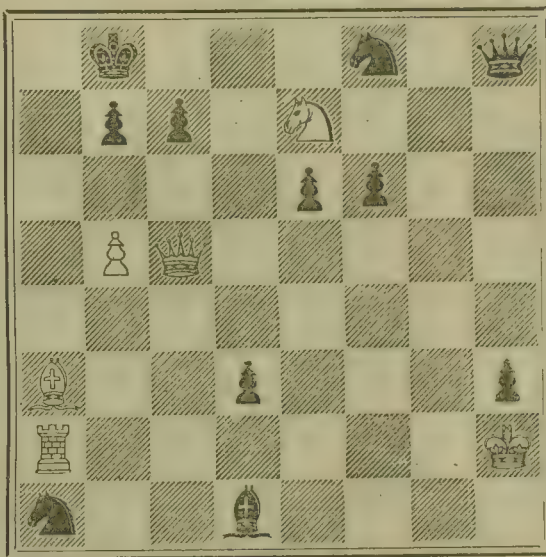
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. B to K B 8th	Q takes R, or*	3. B to B 5th (ch)	K moves
2. Q to B 6th (ch)	Q takes Q	4. Kt gives mate.	

If any other move, then 3. Q takes Q, and Q or B gives mate.

PROBLEM NO. 1445.

By Mr. W. GRIMSIAW.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

SOLUTION OF THE KNIGHT'S TOUR, NO. VI.

Go, lovely rose!
Tell her that wastes her time and me,
That now she knows,
When I resemble her to thee,
How sweet and fair she seems to be.—EDMUND WALLER.

Yet, though thou fade,
From thy dead leaves let fragrance rise,
And teach the maid
That goodness Time's rude hand defies;
That virtue lives when beauty dies!—KIRKE WHITE.

ALTERNATIVE CHESS.

An "alternative" game is played by two players on each side, who, though nominally partners, are not permitted to consult with one another as to their moves. When there is considerable disparity in the skill of each pair—that is to say, when each pair consists of a very good and a very poor performer—the contest is often extremely amusing: the good player's well-laid plans being continually thwarted by the inability of his colleague. The following (for which we are indebted to the courtesy of the Prince de Villafra) is a game conducted in this whimsical fashion; the combatants being the Prince DE VILLAFRA and MR. ROSENTHAL on the one side, and MR. DE RIVIERE and MR. T. HAMPTON on the other. As the players in this game are all experienced hands, it is too good for an "alternative," and resembles more a consultation game.

(Scotch Gambit.)

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
The Prince of Villafra and Mr. Rosenthal.	Mr. de Riviere and Mr. Hampton.	The Prince of Villafra and Mr. Rosenthal.	Mr. de Riviere and Mr. Hampton.
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	17. K Kt takes B	Q takes K Kt
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	18. Kt to K B 3rd, &c.	
3. P to Q 4th	P takes P	19. P takes B	Q takes B P
4. B to Q B 4th	B to Q B 4th	20. B to Q 2nd	Q to K Kt 3rd
5. Kt to K Kt 5th	Kt to K R 3rd	21. Q to K R 3rd	K to R sq
6. Q to K R 5th	Q to K 2nd	22. Kt to K R 4th	Q to K B 3rd
7. Castles	Castles	23. Q to Q 3rd	P to K Kt 3rd
8. P to K B 5th	P to Q 3rd	24. R to K B sq	Q to K Kt 2nd
9. P to K B 4th	Q to K B 3rd	25. B to Q B 3rd	
10. Kt to Q 2nd	Kt to K 4th		
11. B to Q Kt 3rd	P to Q 6th (disch)		
12. K to R sq	Q Kt to K Kt 5th		
13. Q Kt to K B 3rd			

White gave up the exchange intentionally, perhaps, though the compensation in attack seems hardly equivalent.

13. Kt to B 7th (ch)
14. R takes Kt
15. P takes P
16. P to Q 4th

If they had taken the Q Pawn White's attack would have been irresistible. Ex-
vtr.—
16. B takes Q P

CHESS PLAYING AT NOTTINGHAM.—After a round of visits to the Chess clubs in the north-west, Mr. Blackburne (the "Blindfold-player," as he is called) has recently visited Nottingham. During his stay he gave three public exhibitions of his powers, at the Lecture Hall of the Mechanics' Institution. On the first occasion he played eighteen games simultaneously, winning fourteen and losing two. On the next evening he played sixteen games at once, and won all but two of them. On both these occasions he had the assistance of a chess board and men; but at a third assembly, on Saturday, the 21st ult., he conducted ten games, simultaneously, without sight of a chess board, and lost only one of them. We propose to give some of Mr. Blackburne's recent games very shortly, and among them two of those played at Nottingham.

Archæology of the Month.

Some of the old churches in the City are being disturbed by "improvements." St. Antholin's is opened to view in Queen Victoria-street; St. Mary's Somerset, in Upper Thames-street, has been taken down, except the tower; and St. Mildred's, in the Poultry, has been condemned these two years. The little church of St. Benet and St. Peter, rebuilt by Wren, may now be inspected through the removal of the churchyard. The dome is not unpicturesque. Inigo Jones was buried in the former church, destroyed in the Great Fire; and a few of the magnates of Herald's College, hard by, rest in Wren's church—as Brooke, Somerset Herald, who was crushed to death, with several other persons, at the old Haymarket Theatre, in 1794. Outside, towards the new street, is the monument of Sir Ralph Bigland, Garter King-at-Arms, who died in 1838.

A chambered tumulus—the stone cairn 130 ft. long—has been excavated, by Mr. J. S. Phené, on the Duke of Argyll's estate at Ach-na-Goul, near Inverary. The excavations were made at the request of the Marquis of Lorne, and the results were a series of chambers, some sepulchral, 70 ft. in length, with evidences of cremation throughout. Some incised stones, with "cup-and-ring" marks, and fragments of pottery were also discovered. A large mound, 300 ft. long, has been examined on the estate of Mr. Murray Allan, of Glen Feachan. The mound is shaped exactly like a huge saurian. In the head, formed by a cairn, was a megalithic chamber containing burnt bones, charcoal, a beautifully-formed flint instrument, and burnt hazel-nuts. On the peat moss being removed, the spine of the animal form was traced, of careful construction, with regular and symmetrically placed stones. Mr. Phené, who discovered the mound, has explained his reasons for thinking it connected with the earliest occupation of Britain and an evidence of serpent worship.

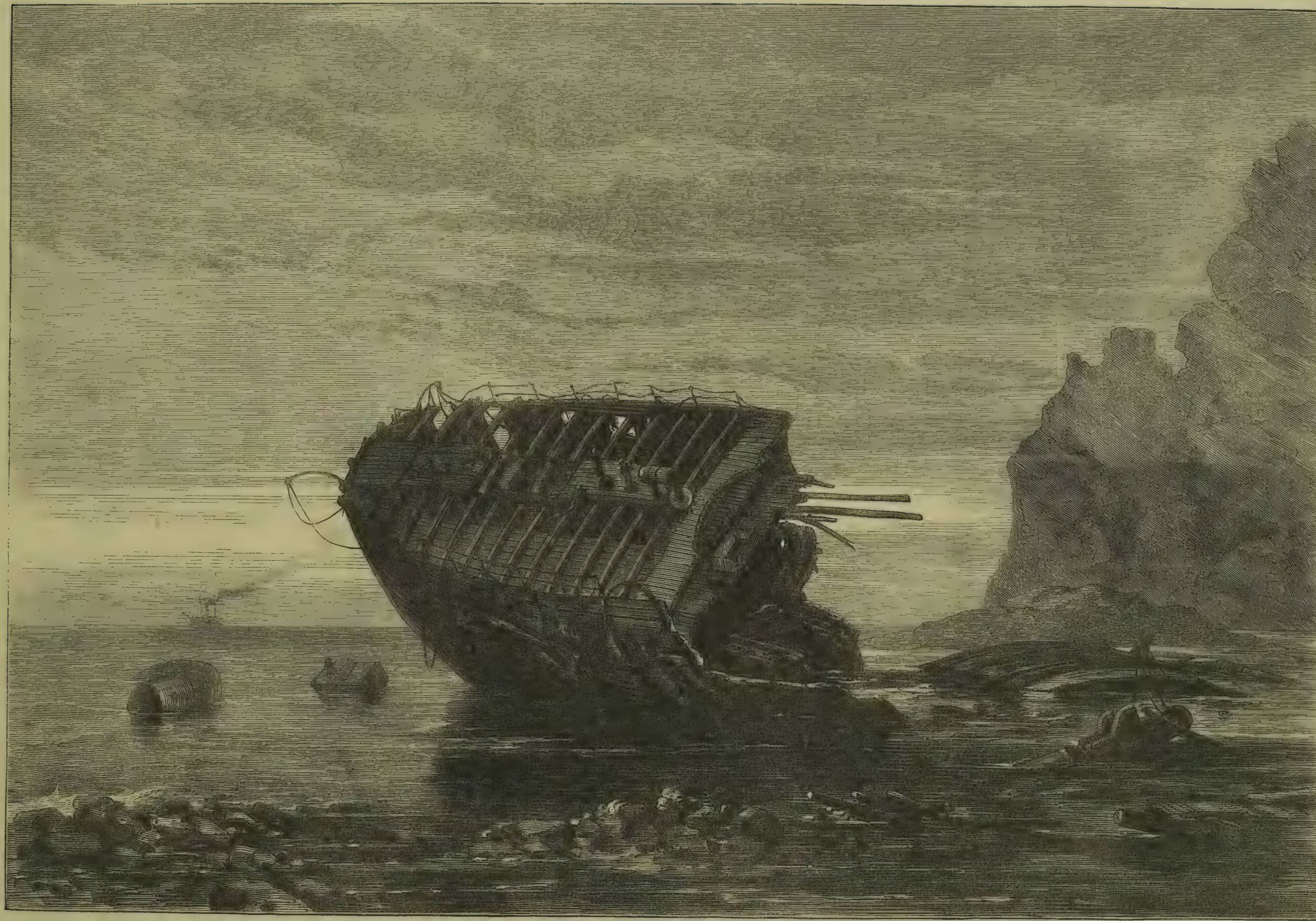
Mr. A. W. Franks writes to the *Times* that in Drenthe, one of the least wealthy provinces of Holland, are fifty-four megalithic monuments formed of huge boulders, and resembling our cromlechs. They are locally known as "Hunsbedden," or "Huns-beds." Now, in 1868 these remains were threatened with destruction, which, being made known to the States of Drenthe and the Dutch Government, funds were placed by the latter at the disposal of the Governor of Drenthe, who, by tact and good management, secured for the province or for the Government forty-one of these monuments, which are confided to the care of a commission, and their preservation is recommended to the burgomasters of the communes in which they are situated. Mr. Franks remarks, very fitly: "If in so small a country as Holland such efforts can be made for the preservation of ancient remains, there seems no reason why in England something similar should not be attempted." Apropos of Avebury, we are glad to learn that the owner of this far-famed Druidical temple, the threatened destruction of which was noticed in our last Journal, will be averted; the proprietor of the monument, Mr. Edwards, of Pewsey, having consented to set aside the arrangements made for building on the site, which he is willing to sell on reasonable terms, so that it may be secured from future risk; and a movement has been commenced for the purchase. Yet little of Avebury remains. In the time of Charles II. it was nearly perfect. There were then standing between 200 and 300 stones; all that now remains of this wonderful monument and of the two avenues to it, each nearly a mile in length, are about two thirds of the great circular earthen mound by which it was inclosed, and about twenty of the stones. The rest have been utilised by the villagers to build their cottages, erect their parish church, make bridges, stone fences, and mend the roads. It is said that a beershop was built out of a single stone. The capital account of Avebury in the *Penny Cyclopædia* was contributed by the late John Britton, a Wiltshire man.

The sum contributed up to the present time towards the fund for the repair of St. Alban's Abbey exceeds £13,000; the amount required is £50,000. In the *Builder* we are reminded that "this abbey is of Royal foundation, and has at intervals since the Reformation received the considerate care of various Sovereigns—James I., Charles II., George I., and George III., by brief (*i. e.*, by collections from the country); William and Mary, by grant out of certain ecclesiastical funds. William IV., in 1832, when on a visit to Moor Park, had his attention drawn to the subject by a distant view of the abbey from Moor Park, and he headed a subscription for the restoration.

Mr. Edward Arber, the editor of the admirable series of "English Reprints," has made a bibliographical discovery which, says the *Athenæum*, entitles him to much credit. In the very rare volume of Protestant tracts of the Reformation time which Lord Arthur Hervey found in 1861, and the British Museum bought in 1865, for £120, Mr. Arber has for the first time, identified the second tract with the last work of the author of the celebrated "Supplication for the Beggars," the famous Simon Fish—namely, "the Summe of Scripture," referred to by John Foxe, in his "Actes and Monuments," leaf 987, ed. 1576. The "Supplication" was reprinted last year for the Early English Text Society.

The *Wigtownshire Free Press* states that the foundations of a crannoge, or lake dwelling, have been discovered on a small circular island at the south end of the Black Loch, Castle Kennedy. In 1855-6, by the draining of Dowalton Loch, in the same county, several crannoges were exposed. Crannoges were in use in Ireland down to the 17th century.

Several barrows have recently been opened on Farthing Down, in the parish of Coulsdon, close on the left of the South Eastern Railway, between Caterham Junction and Merstham. Manning, writing in 1805, mentions that about forty years before one barrow had been opened and a perfect skeleton found; the same historian speaks of some ancient earthworks at the same place, consisting of a double bank and ditch, traces of which may still be seen. On the present occasion eight barrows were opened by Mr. J. Wickham Flower, of Croydon; Mr. Austin, Secretary of the Surrey Archæological Society; and Mr. G. Leveson Gower, F.S.A. In four of the barrows, which had already been opened, nothing was found. In the next were two perfect skeletons, lying side by side, about three inches apart, apparently those of a male and female, one of the two being smaller than the other. The two next disclosed perfect skeletons, probably of males. In one barrow only, in which was a very small skeleton, measuring about 5 ft. 3 in., were found two bronze pins, about two inches long, lying close to the skull, and an iron knife. The interments had all these features in common. The skeletons lay in the solid chalk, at the depth of 3 ft. 8 in., extended at full length, with the arms close to the sides, the head to the west, the feet to the east. The bones and skulls were in remarkable preservation, and every tooth, both in the upper and lower jaws, in most cases, perfect. The skulls have been submitted to Professor Rolleston, and will probably indicate the race to which they belong. Several more barrows on the Down will shortly be opened. The parish abounds with ancient remains, some probably British, others Roman. Stane-street passed through Coulsdon from Sussex; and Wall-street is mentioned in the Chertsey Ledger-book as in Coulsdon.



THE LAST OF THE MEGÆRA.



"NOVEMBER NIGHT" IN IRELAND.

"NOVEMBER NIGHT" IN IRELAND.

Allhallows Eve, the night before All Saints' Day, being the last joyous feast of the ecclesiastical year before Advent, was anciently kept with cheerful sociability in many rural households, by the rich and the poor. It was an occasion that seemed to mark the close of the harvest season, and the beginning of winter, the time of home delights, when the comforts of a well-to-do life are enjoyed. There was, moreover, a superstitious notion that on this particular night of the year (as on the Walpurgis-Nacht in Germany; which is made such a strange, wild time in Goethe's "Faust") all the fiends, imps, goblins, witches, and other unblest agents of supernatural power would come out and frisk about the world till daylight or cockcrow. Hence it was supposed to be a most favourable occasion for divining people's fortunes, by different methods of conjuration or chance experiment. In every shire of England, Scotland, Wales, and Ireland, some customs of this kind have prevailed within the memory of persons still living. The well-known poem of Burns, for instance, describes how

Some merry, friendly countra folks
Together did convene,
To burn their nits, an' pou their stocks,
An' hand their Halloween
Full blythe that night.

But in the south of Ireland it is usual for the country people to hold their sportive meetings not on the night before Nov. 1, or All Saints' Day, but on the eve of Nov. 2, which is All Souls' Day, the day appointed by the Roman Catholic Church for a solemn service for the repose of the dead. This night of Nov. 1 is called by the Irish "November Night," and is commonly kept in the same way as Halloween, or Allhallows Eve, in Great Britain. The fairies of Celtic fancy are more frolicsome than wicked, and there is something graceful and amiable in the Irish popular superstitions, compared with the ghastly horrors of Teutonic and Scandinavian tradition. We cannot, however, dwell here upon the stories told and believed around the Irish peasant farmer's turf-fire on November Night. The various games and freakish trials of chance or skill which are then exhibited, and in which the young men and maidens all perform, to the amusement, no doubt, of the old men and children, will bear comparison with those described by the Ayrshire poet. There is dipping for sixpences to be caught up with the teeth at the bottom of a tub of water. There is bobbing for apples, fastened, alternately with lighted candles around a hoop, suspended and kept twirling at the level of the lips, so that one risks being burnt in the attempt to snatch a morsel. There is, of course, the prescribed ordeal of burning pairs of chestnuts to represent pairs of lovers, and to show which of the two is destined to bounce off, or whether they shall remain constant to each other in one steady flame of affection. But the Irish festive fortune-tellers have another method peculiar to themselves. Three or four saucers are placed on the table, in one of which is laid a ring, which denotes marriage; in the second a lump of clay, signifying death; and into the third is poured water, the meaning of which is the sea—that is, emigration across the Atlantic. There may be a fourth saucer, containing salt, which means that the person is to be preserved, during the year, from all those fates. A man or woman is blindfolded, and the saucers are then changed or shifted, after which he or she is bidden to lay hands upon one of them. The one so accidentally touched is a sure token of what will befall him or her within the next twelvemonth.

The fourth exhibition of cabinet pictures by British and foreign artists will be opened, next Monday, at the gallery of the New British Institution, 39, Old Bond-street.

England having again won the Elcho Challenge Shield in the international rifle contest at Wimbledon this year, the ceremony of placing it in the custody of the Lord Mayor, previous to hanging it in Guildhall, will be performed to-day.

The Emperor of Germany has conferred the Order of Merit for Women on Miss Florence Lees, that lady having specially distinguished herself in her devotion to the sick and wounded in France and Germany during the late war.

A large number of rifled Palliser guns have recently been dispatched to various parts of the coast, by order of the Secretary of State for War, for the practice of the artillery volunteers and artillery militia.

The naval court-martial which sat at Simon's Bay to try Commander Geneste, of her Majesty's ship *Torch*, on certain charges preferred against him by his First Lieutenant, has sentenced the Commander to be dismissed her Majesty's service.

A telegram from Point de Galle states that the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer *Rangoon*, with the mails and passengers for Australia, had struck upon a rock, and was sinking. The passengers have been saved, and the *Baroda* and two *Trinity* steamers were saving the mails.

The notice of the Manchester Reform Club building, in our last, incidentally mentioned that the architect, Mr. Edward Salomons, of that city, was also the architect of the Prince's Theatre and of the Free-Trade Hall. With regard to the Free-Trade Hall, we have to correct this statement: Mr. E. Walters was the architect of that building, as actually constructed.

Sir Roderick Murchison has appointed Professor Archibald Geikie, of Edinburgh, his literary executor, and has left him a legacy of £1000. The Professor will, it is understood, write Sir Roderick's life. Sir Roderick has also bequeathed to each of the professors at Jermyn-street £100. To the institution he has left the snuff-box and the magnificent Siberian aventurine vase, mounted on a porphyry pedestal, presented to him by the late Emperor of Russia, and his gold and platinum plate.

On Thursday a meeting of the Royal National Life-Boat Institution was held at its house, John-street, Adelphi—Mr. Thomas Chapman in the chair. Mr. Richard Lewis, the secretary, having read the minutes of the previous meeting, £990 were voted to the crews of various life-boats for different services rendered during recent storms, and for exercising the boats during the past quarter. A reward of £5 was also granted to six men who put off in shore-boats, and were enabled to save four out of six coastguard men whose boat had been capsized off the Rosslare (Wexford) coastguard station during an easterly gale, on Sept. 29 last. Payments amounting to £1842 were also ordered to be made on various life-boat establishments. A contribution of £14 10s. has been forwarded to the institution by Captain Giles, of Kurrachee, being the proceeds of an entertainment given at that place, by some ladies and officers of the garrison in the town, on behalf of the life-boat fund. The late Mrs. Walmsley, of Connaught-square, has left the society a legacy of £300, free of duty. New life-boats had been sent by the institution during the past month to Walmer (Kent) and Pembrey (South-Wales), and it was also decided to form life-boat establishments at Clogher Head and Giles's Quay, in the county of Louth. Reports were read from Captain J. R. Ward, R.N., the inspector, and Captain D. Robertson, R.N., the assistant inspector of life-boats to the institution, on their recent visits to the coast.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The civic procession of Nov. 9 will use the Thames Embankment both in going to and returning from Westminster.

The Company of Goldsmiths, following the example of the Grocers', Fishmongers', Mercers', and Clothworkers' Companies, has voted £100 to the National Sanatorium, Hammersmith.

Eighty-three of the London charities are about to receive each a further sum of £100, under the will of Lord H. Seymour, the property having been found safe in Paris.

On Monday afternoon Professor Huxley began a course of eight lectures, at the London Institution, on the elements of the physiology of bodily motion and consciousness.

The Smithfield Club Cattle Show is to be opened at the Agricultural Hall, Islington, on Monday, Dec. 4. The Marquis of Exeter is the president for the year.

A meeting of the National Temperance League was held at Exeter Hall, on Tuesday evening, at which the principles of the organisation were advocated exclusively by members of the medical profession.

Sir Robert Carden has accepted the office of Alderman of the ward of Bridge Without, vacant by the death of Sir F. G. Moon. The ward of Dowgate thus loses its representative in the Court of Aldermen.

Sir Roderick Murchison was interred, yesterday week, in Brompton Cemetery. Although intended to be of a private nature, the funeral was attended by a large number of distinguished men, including Mr. Gladstone and Professor Huxley.

An adjourned meeting of policy-holders in the European Assurance Society was held, on Tuesday, at which, after some discussion, it was resolved to accept the offer of the New York Life Assurance Company for the transfer of the business.

Last week there were 115,415 paupers in London, of whom 33,495 were in the workhouses, and 81,920 were receiving outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding period of last year, this was a decrease of 15,785, and of 18,196 as contrasted with the total in the same week in 1869.

On Monday the Lord Mayor distributed the prizes gained at a small but interesting exhibition of articles in wood-turning, which had been held at the Mansion House, under the auspices of the master, wardens, and court of assistants of the Company of Turners, one of the oldest of the City guilds.

The St. Pancras board of guardians has adopted the report of a committee recommending a more rigid application of the workhouse test with a view of lessening the enormous increase of pauperism, which is believed to be the result of the present system of outdoor relief.

The Lord Mayor has been appointed an honorary vice-president of the Société Royale et Centrale de Sauveteurs de Belgique, and has received a gold medal as a token of his connection with the société. Mr. Joseph Gibbs, private secretary to the Lord Mayor, was made an honorary member of the société, and has received a similar medal.

A proposal was, yesterday week, laid before the Metropolitan Board of Works for widening the Strand by removing the Church of St. Clement Danes to a portion of the site cleared for the new Law Courts. Plans have been prepared by Mr. Street, with the approval of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The subject was referred to the works committee.

Two new courts have been recently completed at the South Kensington Museum, on the site of the once well-known "boilers." These courts will be used for displaying that magnificent piece of architecture and architectonic sculpture, the "Portico da Gloria," from the cathedral of Santiago, and other large examples.

In view of the anticipated taxation by the Spanish Government of their foreign bonds, a crowded meeting of Spanish bondholders was held on Tuesday, at the London Tavern—Mr. Wagnelin, M.P., in the chair—at which resolutions were passed, protesting against the proposed course and taking measures for protecting the rights of the bondholders.

Two new stations were opened, on Monday, on the Great Western line, one at Westbourne Park, and the other, called the Royal Oak, in the Harrow-road. At the former station all passengers from Hammersmith and intermediate stations, from the South-Western system, from Kew, Richmond, &c., by way of Hammersmith, and from the districts served by the Metropolitan Railway, who wish to proceed by the Great Western line will in future be transferred to the main line, instead of, as formerly, being compelled to proceed to Paddington. A new station was also opened, on Monday, at Earl's Court, on the West Brompton branch of the Metropolitan District line.

The inspectors appointed to inquire into the alleged abuses of the Hampstead Smallpox Hospital have held their sittings during the past week. The rebutting testimony disposes of much of the culpatory evidence, and reduces the question in a great degree to the balance of conflicting witnesses. Mary Prevost and Elizabeth Bonfield, night nurses, and Thomas Drake, house steward of the institution, have given evidence. They testify to the good quality of the provisions, to their ample quantity, and to the generally well-ordered condition of the hospital. Dr. Grieve, the medical superintendent of the institution, has given a categorical denial to the charges which had been brought by the assistant medical officers, and entered into an elaborate defence of the general administration of the place. The evidence of several inspectors of hospitals has also been taken. Dr. Bridges had always found the hospital in exceedingly good order, the wards clean and tidy, and the food of good quality. Dr. Gordon thought the hospital a picture of completeness and efficiency. Dr. Parry, Dr. John Murray, Mr. Ernest Hart, and other medical gentlemen gave evidence of a similar character.

Mr. W. H. Smith's motion, postponing for the present a decision on the general question of paying fees to denominational schools, and resolving to deal with each case in the meantime on its own merits, was adopted by the London School Board on Wednesday by twenty-eight votes to seven. Several members did not vote. As the result of a week's debating the board has so far enacted that education in London shall be compulsory, and that where parents are too poor to pay the fees the board shall pay for them. An attempt to substitute "may" for "shall" was lost by twenty-two to nineteen. Subsequently Dr. Angus proposed the following rider to Mr. Smith's resolution:—"On the understanding that the payment of fees will not be made in respect to instruction in denominational religious subjects." On Thursday this rider, somewhat modified by Mr. W. H. Smith, was carried by twenty-two votes to six. Mr. Crossman then proposed as an amendment to Mr. Smith's motion, to insert the words "for twelve months from the present date." The Rev. Dr. Barry seconded the amendment, which was unanimously adopted. Mr. W. H. Smith then moved his resolution as finally amended, and it was unanimously adopted.

LAW AND POLICE.

The Lord Chancellor received her Majesty's Judges at breakfast, on Thursday, according to custom on the first day of Term.

It was decided in the Bankruptcy Court, on Monday, that after a body of creditors had refused liquidation and resorted to bankruptcy, it was not competent for them to annul the proceedings and return to liquidation.

A Sheriff's Court was held at York Castle, yesterday week, to assess the damages in an action for breach of promise of marriage from Sheffield, the plaintiff being a young woman named Dickinson, the daughter of a man in the steel trade, and the defendant a young man named Bramhall, the manager of a lucrative business belonging to his father. The damages claimed in the record were £2000, and the jury assessed the loss of the plaintiff at £150.

Decision has been given in the Sheriff's Court, Edinburgh, in an action brought by Mr. Sims Reeves against the Edinburgh Choral Union. Mr. Reeves claimed 90 gs. for singing at the association's concert in November last. The association declined payment in full because of the non-fulfilment of the engagement, and tendered 60 gs. Mr. Reeves having fulfilled two thirds of his engagement, his Lordship awarded two thirds of his fee, and found defendants entitled to expenses, except those incurred in their own proof.

At the sitting of the Central Criminal Court, on Thursday week, Alfred Avant was convicted of theft, and sentenced to two years' hard labour. Conrad Bonberger pleaded guilty to an indictment for forgery, and was ordered a month's imprisonment. Two men named Jessop and Harpur, for having obtained money and goods under false pretences, were each sentenced to five years' penal servitude. Henry Willan, for the offence of feloniously wounding, is to be imprisoned for two years. William and Elizabeth Powell, on a charge of occasioning bodily harm to one John Smith, and Samuel Tannett, on an accusation of having caused the death of Charles George Wood, were respectively acquitted. Bernard and Sarah Regan were convicted of robbery, with violence; the former was sentenced to seven years' penal servitude and thirty lashes, and the latter to be imprisoned for two years.

The Lord Mayor has committed for trial Charles Nutley, aged fifty, described as a commercial traveller, for publishing, by means of post-cards, a libel on Messrs. Batten, of Lower Thames-street, from whose service he had been discharged some years ago. The writing on the post-cards charged the prosecutors with having, by falsehood, robbed the prisoner of his living, and with trying to starve his family to death.

At the Mansion House, yesterday week, a commercial agent, named Hushke, was committed for trial on a charge of fraud.

Elizabeth Harris, who is charged with having feloniously wounded her two children, was, on Tuesday, committed for trial, bail having been accepted.

Florence Cowper, the woman who is accused of having imposed upon many by the assumption of an aristocratic name, was, on Tuesday, committed for trial from Marlborough-street on a charge of stealing a watch.

Alfred Hayes, the youth charged with the murder of George England at Gravesend, was taken before the borough magistrates on Monday. It will be remembered that the deceased interfered in a quarrel at a public-house, when he was knocked down and stabbed by the prisoner. He was committed on the charge of manslaughter only.

The three men in custody on suspicion of having stolen an opera-cloak, the property of Prince Achille Murat, were finally examined, at Westminster Police Court, yesterday week, and committed for trial.

Two owners of ferocious dogs have been each fined 40s. and costs—one at Greenwich, and the other at Hammersmith.

A clever way of robbing a shop was disclosed in a case which came before the magistrate at Worship-street yesterday week. Henry Ellis, Charles Roberts, and Samuel Hamblin, three boys, were charged with stealing eggs. The *modus operandi* was this:—The prisoners, with two other boys, provided themselves with a common sparrow, and, going into the quiet by-streets of Hackney, let the bird fly into a little general shop. One of them then asked permission to go in and catch the bird, and, this being accorded, they rushed into the shop, and during the excitement two of the gang contrived to steal some half a dozen or more eggs from a basket in the window. Before they could be stopped the boys who took the eggs had escaped. The others, however, were caught. They had all, it appeared, from the evidence of the constable in the case, been previously charged, and, it was believed, convicted. They were sentenced to fourteen days' hard labour.

Thomas Davis, pawnbroker's assistant, was charged at the Birmingham Police Court, on Monday, with stealing a large quantity of jewellery from his employer, Mr. W. Wood. It was part of prisoner's duty to serve in the shop and receive goods in pledge. A deficiency of £1800 was observed in taking stock. On searching Davis's house jewellery to the value of from £250 to £300 was found, consisting chiefly of gold and silver watches and chains, rings, and brooches. Prisoner was committed for trial.

A cashier in the employment of Messrs. Colman, at Norwich, was, on Thursday week, convicted of having embezzled £600, and was sentenced to five years' penal servitude.

Five years' penal servitude has been awarded the Liverpool policeman (William Davies, No. 659) who extorted eightpence from a poor shoeblack boy.

The *Liverpool Courier* says that, unwittingly, perhaps, the stipendiary (Mr. Raffles) made a joke on Monday, and he doubtless blushed to note how well his humour was appreciated. A man who had got drunk while attending a raffie charged a woman with robbing him. The case was dismissed, the magistrate remarking, "Mind you keep away from Raffles."

William Chittenden, who attempted a week or two ago to murder his wife, from whom he had been divorced, and afterwards wounded himself severely in the throat with a razor, was, on Tuesday, again brought up before the magistrates, at Tunbridge, and committed for trial.

John Murrell, the engineer, whose negligence resulted in the drawing of five men over a pulley in one of Lord Dudley's pits on Wednesday week, has been committed for trial on the charge of manslaughter.

At the Sunderland Police Court, yesterday week, George Stevenson, a butcher, charged with exposing meat for sale which was unfit for human food, was sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

The trial of Kelly for the murder of ex-Constable Talbot began on Monday in Dublin. Great precautions were taken to prevent his rescue, as large crowds assembled in the streets.

FINE ARTS.

WINTER EXHIBITIONS.

Two exhibitions, organised by picture-dealers, have been this week opened to the public—that of Mr. Wallis at the French Gallery, Pall-mall, and that of Mr. McLean, in the Haymarket. The former consists of cabinet pictures in oil; the latter of water-colour drawings. Both collections are generally choice in quality; but among the drawings are a larger proportion of works either by deceased painters or which have been previously exhibited. In Mr. Wallis's gallery, on the contrary, nearly all the works are new to the London public. Although, however, the draught is fresh in the latter, the brew is the same. There is scarcely anything of novel interest in the display; the examples are, for the most part, of men with whom we have been familiarised in the same room.

The distinction between the summer and winter gatherings here is also less marked than usual—that is to say, there is now a larger preponderance of foreign works. Two or three Spanish subjects by Messrs. Long and Burgess are, however, more elaborate or ambitious. Mr. Long's "Good Counsel" (181) shows an old priest warning a poor girl who, with her mother, has come to him for advice touching a letter she has received from some person of rank; the execution of this picture is less free than usual. Mr. Burgess's rather trite subject of almsgiving at a Spanish church door contains well discriminative character and careful painting, but the general tone is somewhat heavy. Mr. Oakes's brilliant "Mid-day" and the landscapes of Mr. Leader demand no new remark, except that in the latter the freshness of effect inclines to sickliness. Mr. W. L. Wyllie has extended the range of his colouring, with marked advantage, in two vigorous marine pieces. By Mr. Pettie there is a clever picture of a couple of Scotch lasses standing timidly at the entrance of a wood reputed to be "haunted." A full-length, semi-nude "Miranda," by T. F. Dicksee, is one of the artist's most successful efforts—exceedingly sweet and graceful, if effeminate in conception, and very delicately drawn and painted. The colouring, however, is too thin and tinted, the type of form too much of the "Book of Beauty" order for the picture to please more robust tastes or take high rank in art.

With mention of the single figure of a Greek girl painting pottery by Mr. Alma Tadema, a foreign artist, who has taken up his residence in this country, we pass to the foreign works which form the bulk of the collection. A large proportion of these consist of landscape and figure subjects of excellent quality, but not of sufficient importance in size or character to demand detailed criticism. Of the various schools, that of Munich seems to be most freely represented relatively to its rank in Continental art. Prominent among works by German artists is a picture in an exceedingly dexterous and showy, but thoroughly artificial, style, full of forced decorative colouring, by C. Hoff, representing the unexpected return of a young cavalier to a family circle seated at dinner. Mr. Follingsby, an English artist residing at Munich, and painting entirely—too much, indeed—in the manner of the school there, has made an advance in his "Edward VI. Surprises his Cousin, Lady Jane Grey, Studying in the Privy Gardens of the Tower." Other noticeable pictures, analogous in technical manner, are Stademan's "Return from the Chase" and H. Baisch's "Early Morning in Spring." T. Weber's marine pieces, with their universally frothy waves, seem to us untrue to the action and colour of the sea. There is far more fidelity to nature as well as more genuine vigour in a picture by Mesdag, "Grey Morning at Scheveningen," which deserves a better place.

Of the numerous Spanish artists who imitate their countryman Fortuny—master and followers forming a school at Rome—the best here exemplified is Jimerez. His picture entitled "Spanish Courtesy" represents a party of frolicking students spreading their cloaks in the dirt for two ladies, not of particularly high-bred demeanour, to tread upon. The story, such as it is, is told with appropriate spirit, and both colour and execution have characteristic vivacity. Several well-known painters of the French and other schools are likewise exemplified; as Frère, in a rather weak little picture of "The Cooper Children at Breakfast;" and his follower Duverger; Schlesinger, in the more than ordinarily smooth, waxy texture and conventional feeling of his "Good-natured Critic;" A. Piot, in a charming head of a bright-eyed, rosy-cheeked child holding an orange; Pasini, two brilliant yet refined street scenes in Constantinople; Yvon, in a bust-portrait of the ex-Emperor Napoleon, a faithful, unflattered likeness; and Sainton, in "A Parisian Home, 1870," an elegant interior, with a female in deep mourning seated sadly before a stove, painted with the artist's accustomed delicacy. A picture with higher-art qualities than many of the preceding is "Going to the Meet in the Olden Times," by Gierymski. The low tone of the landscape under the clouded sky and watery light of the early hunting-morning is capably given; and no less admirable are the characters and individuality imparted to the stately group of horsemen in costumes of about the period of the Grand Monarque, as they defile from a neighbouring château.

Mr. McLean's collection of water-colour drawings may suffer in the estimation of visitors coming to it fresh from the neighbouring gallery with eyes filled with the superior strength and richness of oil. The common mistake has also been made of dwarfing and weakening the effect of the drawings (instead of adding importance, as intended) by surrounding them with enormous white mounts. Nevertheless, this is a gathering of uncommonly high character generally, and very creditable to the selector's taste. It contains examples by many of the leading members of both water-colour societies, and a sprinkling of foreign works which prove that ability in this branch of art is by no means the British monopoly we often patriotically but vainly assert. Several of the foreign works are sketches of the most dashing and vigorous description: water colour is a medium which the more daring and adventurous spirits seem to find best suited for their most emphatic and rapid utterances. But in the case of the foreign artist, the superiority of his training and the greater soundness of his knowledge are apparent. These remarks apply especially to two sketches by Fortuny—one of "A Man at Arms;" the other, "A Nubian Teaching a Monkey." In both sketches a solid foundation, so to speak, is established, and the ground prepared by learned and consummate draughtsmanship, and then the colour is added with the utmost rapidity and decision, thereby preserving its purity and brilliancy. Unquestionably, much of the modelling, chiaroscuro, and aerial perspective is sacrificed in this sketchy, summary mode of completing the work. Yet our own artists proceed too much on the opposite principle of finishing on their sketches; and, possessing little discipline and power as draughtsmen, the result is laboured incompleteness, or some mannerism devised to conceal incompetency. Besides these interesting sketches, there are examples of the same school by Spanaro, Tusquati, and Simonetti. The collection also includes works by Copley Fielding, D. Cox, Prout, Rosa Bonheur, Carl Haag, Sir J. Gilbert, G. Fripp, F. Walker, and many other well-known names.

THE FARM.

At the monthly council of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, on Wednesday last, Sir A. Macdonald and Mr. E. Holland were elected trustees, in the place of the late Lord Berners and Sir T. Acland. Two new members of council, the Hon. W. Egerton, M.P. (Cheshire), and Mr. D. McIntosh (Essex), were elected to represent those divisions. A special committee was appointed, on Lord Vernon's motion, to consider the expenditure of the society and the possibility of securing equal results at less cost. The general meeting of members will take place on Thursday, Dec. 7, the week of the cattle show, when the half-yearly report will be read. The secretary was also directed to address a letter to the Privy Council calling the attention of the Government to the unhealthy state of the Irish cattle imported into England.

At the Smithfield Club council, Lord Tredegar was elected, on the motion of Mr. Torr, to take the place of Lord Penrhyn, who is unable to act as president for 1872. Mr. Giblett's proposal to publish the dead as well as the live weights of the animals exhibited this year was carried without division. Some of the council, however, thought that, in the first instance, it should be confined to the prize animals, with which the club has some power. A communication is to be made to the Privy Council that will place the exhibitors in a less risky position, in order that animals may be removed, with a killing license, to distant parts of the country. It is also rumoured that in the course of two or three months, when the foreign-cattle market is opened, that the cordon around the metropolis will at last be removed.

In consequence of the recent harvest being late, seed-wheat time generally throughout the country is a little later than usual; but the land is in fine working order and the season excellent, so that sowing is going on well.

The sale of a portion of Mr. McCombie's herd of polled cattle at Tillyfour brought together a large company. The Marquis of Huntly presided at the lunch, and gave the top price (60 gs.) for Grace, one of the two-year-old heifers, which were in good demand. A bull-calf fetched 50 gs. (Sir G. McPherson Grant), the half-dozen averaging £32. The forty-seven head sold realised about £1350. It was arranged some time ago, at a meeting of the breeders of polled cattle, that the second volume of their "Herd-Book" should be brought out. Mr. Adamson and Mr. A. Ramsay, the well-known editor of the *Banff Journal*, were appointed joint authors. The first volume was issued nearly ten years ago, at Edinburgh, by Mr. Ravenscroft, but since then the work seems to have been in abeyance. Mr. Marr's sale of young shorthorn bull-calves in Aberdeenshire was very encouraging, the twenty-nine head averaging £31. The annual sale at Keir of Sir W. Stirling Maxwell's stock took place on Oct. 26. Ten Clydesdale horses realised £448. Mr. Riddell gave £115 for a two-year-old entire colt, a son of the prize mare Jess; and Mr. D. McIntosh, Essex, £77 for a three-year-old filly. The six shorthorn bulls averaged £43; Prince Henry, the roan eight months' calf from the prize cow Henrietta, going to Mr. Williamson for 45 gs. The total of the sale, including sheep and pigs, amounted to about £1400.

No stock will be exhibited at the Royal Dublin Society's meeting in December next; but farm produce, poultry, implements, &c., will be shown. The prevalence of the foot-and-mouth disease is the cause of this movement, and in the interest of breeders and exhibitors it appears to be a very wise one, for had cattle been brought forward and disease broken out, it might have injured the prospects of the great Easter show of young breeding stock that is of such importance to the country. The disease is reported, as in England, to be on the decrease.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Sterling was quite the hero of the Newmarket Houghton week, and his two magnificent performances stamp him as the best three-year-old in England. It is to be hoped that the proposed match between him and Harry Bassett, the American wonder, will not end in talk. Mr. Gretton's challenge to run for £10,000 a side and allow £2000 for expenses is a very liberal one, as it is equivalent to laying 6 to 4 on his horse; and for several reasons it would be advisable that the race should take place in England, though we fear this is a point that Harry Bassett's friends will be very loth to concede. The Free Handicap Sweepstakes, on Thursday, was a mere canter for the splendid son of Oxford, and the style in which he gave Shannon 6 lb. seemed an additional proof of his superiority to Favonius, who signally failed when attempting to concede 10 lb. to her. Still, it must be remembered that giving weight across the Flat and over the Cup course at Goodwood are two widely different things, and at present we have no proof that Sterling can stay. Matthew Dawson, however, entertains no doubt on this head, and we are sure to see the question set at rest in some of the great cup races next season. The Troy Stakes was a very easy triumph for Almoner, whose defeat of Highland Fling confirmed the Middle Park Plate running; while Liverpool's poor performance spoke badly for the Maid Marian colt, whom he beat without an effort on the Tuesday. Both the Nurseries fell to Modena, a clever daughter of Parmesan and Archeress, who thus rivalled the feat of Viridis, though under much lighter weights; and, when we have mentioned the double dead-heat between Marquis of Lorne and Curtius, which resulted in a head victory for the former at the third time of asking, and noted that the Gladiator—Sunbeam colt beat Alava very cleverly, we may take leave of Newmarket till next year.

Queen Mary, one of the most famous brood mares in England, was shot at the beginning of this week. She was twenty-eight years of age, and quite useless for breeding purposes. Blink Boony, Broomielaw, and Blinkoolie were about the best of her produce; and her first foal was Harriet, the dam of the famous Caller Ou.

There were plenty of hares at the Ridgway Club (Lytham) meeting; and, as they ran unusually well, there was some capital sport. The North Lancashire Stakes for dog puppies fell to Turmoil, by Crossfell—Test, which beat Breadalbane, by Strange Idea—Lucerne, in the deciding course; while the South Lancashire Stakes was won by Lord Sefton's Sobriety, by Saturn—Shandygaff. Sea Cove, the winner of the Waterloo Cup in 1870, was made a tremendous favourite for the Clifton Cup, but could only win one course, being beaten by Billingsgate in the first ties; and the cup was eventually carried off by Boom. The weather was not very propitious at the Sundorne (Salop) meeting; nevertheless, the fixture was a decided success, Mr. Warwick's judging giving especial satisfaction. The first round of the Sundorne Cup produced some sensational results, as Latest News went down before Blindman's Buff, Pretender was well beaten by Blue Jacket in a fair trial, and Lady Lyons scarcely scored a point in her course with Antartica, the last named dividing the stake with old Bacchanal. The Haughmond Abbey Stakes, for puppies, was also divided between European, by Strange Idea—Encore, and Merry Maid, by Regulus—Merry Heart; and the Uffington Stakes between Pevensy, by Boanerges—Bertha, and Rhubarb, by Patent—Beans.

THE FOREST FIRES IN AMERICA.

The dreadful ravages of these great fires in different parts of Michigan and Wisconsin almost simultaneously with the burning of Chicago were described last week. It was stated that, both along the eastern or Lake Huron shore of the first-named State and along its western shore, on Lake Michigan, the destruction of life and property had been immense; but the conflagration in the State of Wisconsin, on the west shore of the same lake, was most terrific. The fire was spread by a tornado, which raged half an hour, between eight and nine o'clock on the evening of Sunday, the 8th ult. This tremendous hurricane of wind, without rain, was probably occasioned by the long-protracted drought and consequent rarefaction of the air in the region all round Lake Michigan. The storm, coming from the south-west, first swept over Chicago, and then, going on with furious rapidity in the same direction, tore along a strip of country in Wisconsin eight or ten miles wide and 140 miles in length, extending over seven counties. Its effects were particularly experienced on that side of Lake Michigan, by the districts around Green Bay, an inlet ninety miles long, which runs into the mainland opposite the detached northern portion of Michigan State. Here, in Oconto county, Wisconsin, about 88 deg. W. long., 45 deg. N. lat., were the small towns and villages in which 1500 men, women, and children were burnt to death on that fearful night. The worst of all was at Peshtego, a place of 2000 inhabitants, which was reached by the fire soon after the people returned from the evening service at church. An ominous roaring sound was first heard; then flakes of fire like meteors fell in different parts of the town, igniting whatever they touched. A fierce wind arose, and everything became enveloped in fire, smoke, hot sand, and cinders. Many persons who fled in affright were suffocated and burned before they could advance many steps. The storm lasted only half an hour, but the buildings and the woods burned all night. The forest surrounding the village was in a blaze; and the flames being driven into the village, it presented one mass of fire. The people living close to the river reached it and walked in up to their necks. They remained in the water from two to four hours, and endured the heat only by wetting their heads. Many who lived one or two streets from the river were overtaken by the flames and burned to death. Whole families were thus destroyed. Next morning the streets were strewn with burned bodies; in one case eighty or ninety bodies were found together. One family, consisting of father, mother, and three children, were found dead together within 20 ft. of the stream. On the flat near the river a crowd of poor sufferers were gathered, many so disfigured as to be unrecognisable. Hundreds lay in their agony with perhaps a piece of tent and a few boards, or a blanket on sticks, as a shelter, and often entirely unprotected; helpless, groaning, miserable human beings, some disfigured for life, and some destined to a few miserable days or weeks of existence, and then to die. Twenty-one persons were burnt to death by the same tornado of fire, the same night, in the little village of Birch Creek. The village of Menkaunee, and two or three other villages, at the mouth of the Menominee river, which forms the boundary of Wisconsin towards North Michigan, were wholly consumed. The Belgian settlement at Brussels, in Down County, was also destroyed, except five houses, and fifty-four lives were there lost. Everywhere throughout the tract of country visited by this fire the farms, sheds, fences, crops, and cattle, as well as the dwellings, are gone. The people are destitute, and will require full support till another season. The loss of life in Northern Wisconsin is more than five times greater than that of Chicago by the late fire; and the suffering of the survivors is likely to be much greater, from the partially settled condition of the country and its remoteness from populous and wealthy communities. The loss of property can only be reckoned by millions. The loss of life in the neighbourhood of Peshtego alone will reach over 1215. A large percentage of the injured cannot recover. A member of the relief committee sent from Milwaukee with supplies says that the only survivors were those fortunate enough to reach the water, many throwing themselves in and clinging to floating logs.

Mr. de Moraes Sarmiento, Attaché at the Portuguese Legation, a son of the late Viscount da Torre de Moncoroo, who represented Portugal for twenty years at the Court of St. James's, has been made Viscount de Moraes Sarmiento.

There was an insurrection in the city of Mexico on the 2nd ult., which was summarily suppressed, after a hard fight. Over 250 of the officers and sergeants have been shot, but the four ringleaders fled early. One of them, Riveras, in escaping, killed General Castro, the Governor, who was pursuing him.

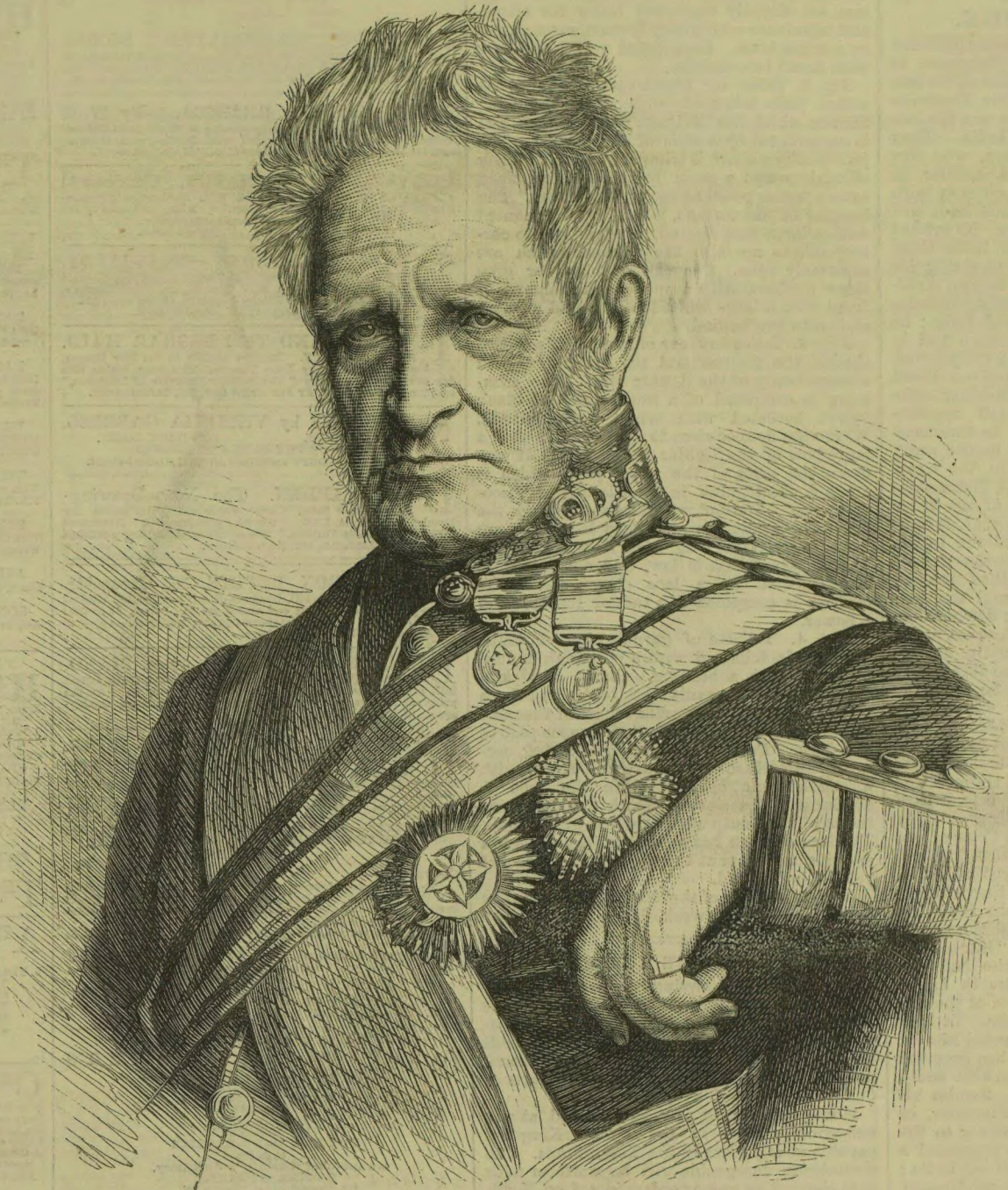
A Calcutta letter in the *Times* says that Prince Gholam Mahomed, who recently received the Star of India, has made an additional donation of £10,000 to a munificent charity that he founded in 1869. The great feature of the charity is its broad basis. It is open to all races and creeds. In the new donation £8000 is to belong to natives and £2000 to Europeans, and one hundred Mohammedans and twenty-five Hindoos are to be added to the roll of recipients. Prince Gholam Mahomed is the last representative of Tipoo Sultan.

The *German Correspondent* states that a farmer lately died in East Prussia who is said to have attained his 130th year. Down to the time of his death he was in the enjoyment of the best health. He was 6 ft. 1 in. in height, and served as body-guard under Frederick the Great. His son, who lives on his father's property, is 109 years old. He takes long walks every day, can read without spectacles, and is an excellent companion. The nephew of the old man is employed on the East Prussian Railway, and, though he is seventy-two years of age, he is able punctually to perform his duties, which include the laborious night service. He has twenty-one children—sixteen boys and five girls.

The will of Joseph Somes, Esq., late of Burntwood Lodge, Wandsworth-common, Surrey, dated March 14, 1870, was proved, in the principal registry, on the 27th ult.—personalty under £160,000. The deceased was the eldest nephew of the late Mr. Joseph Somes, the eminent shipowner, to whose business he succeeded, and, in conjunction with his brothers, carried on the same until the year 1859, when he retired, and entered Parliament, representing Hull for six years in the Conservative interest. He was a Deputy Lieutenant for the city of London, and a magistrate for the counties of Middlesex and Essex. After bequeathing the lease of his residence and furniture to his wife, he devises and bequeaths the residue of his real and personal estate to his brother George Somes, and his brother-in-law Edward Saxton, upon trust, to convert the same into money, and, in the first place, to pay his wife an annuity of £2000 per annum until his affairs are settled, and to pay her also a legacy of £30,000; he then gives legacies of £1000 to each of his executors and to several god-children, and a legacy of £500 to servants; one moiety of the residue to his wife, and out of the remaining moiety legacies of £20,000 to each of his sisters Mrs. Layard and Mrs. Saxton; and the remainder to all his brothers and sisters equally.



THE GREAT FOREST FIRES IN AMERICA: VIEW NEAR FOX RIVER, WISCON IN.



FIELD-MARSHAL SIR G. POLLOCK, G.C.B., THE NEW CONSTABLE OF THE TOWER OF LONDON.



PARIS FASHIONS FOR THE MONTH.

FIELD MARSHAL SIR G. POLLOCK.

This veteran soldier, who has been appointed to succeed the late Sir John Burgoyne as Constable of the Tower, is a brother of the late Chief Baron of the Exchequer, Sir Frederick Pollock. Another of his brothers was the late Sir David Pollock, a Judge in India. They were sons of a worthy Scotchman, who formerly carried on business as a saddler at Charing-cross. Sir George Pollock was born in London, in the year 1786, so that he is now in the eighty-sixth year of his age. He entered the military service of the East India Company nearly seventy years ago, receiving his commission as Lieutenant in the Bengal Artillery in 1803. Shortly after proceeding to India he joined the army under General Lake; he was present at the siege of Bhurtpore and in several engagements. In 1815 he volunteered with the force under General Sullivan Wood against the Nepaulese. After holding some intermediate regimental and staff appointments he was selected, in 1824, to command the Bengal Artillery attached to the army under Sir Archibald Campbell in the expedition into Burmah. He gained distinction, and was nominated a Companion of the Order of the Bath. He was selected, in 1841, to command the armies on the west of the Indus. He forced the Khyber Pass by a series of skilful and brilliant operations. He then marched to the relief of Sir Robert Sale and the garrison which defended Jellalabad; defeated the Afghan forces at Mamookail in August, again at Jugdulluck on Sept. 8, and, finally, all the troops under Akbar Khan on the 13th of the same month. Two days later he took the city of Cabul, and subsequently effected the release of the prisoners so long held in captivity. On the 17th he was joined by General Nott, and in October was able to lead back the whole of the united army through the formidable passes of the country into British India. For these services he was rewarded by being nominated a Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath, and was presented with a valuable sword by the Government of India, who had accepted it for him from Shere Singh, then ruler of the Punjab. In the following Session of Parliament he received the public thanks of both Houses for the "intrepidity, skill, and perseverance" which he had displayed in his brilliant operations in India. About the same period the freedom of the city of London was conferred upon him. In 1847 a pension of £1000 a year was voted him by the East India Company. He has received nearly all the medals and clasps which could be gained by Indian Generals. Besides his services of a strictly military character, in 1843 he was commissioned as envoy to the Court of Oude; in 1844 he was appointed a member of the Supreme Council of India; and in 1858 he was nominated by her Majesty as one of the directors of the East India Company upon the transfer of that body to the Crown. Sir George Pollock's commissions in India bear date as follows:—Lieutenant, 1803; Captain, 1805; Major, 1819; Lieutenant-Colonel, 1824; Colonel, 1829; and General, 1850. In 1868 he received the brevet rank of a General in the Army; and in June, 1870, he was advanced to the rank of Field Marshal. He is also a Knight of the Exalted Order of the Star of India. Sir George has for some years held the honorary colonelcy of the 1st Administrative Battalion of Surrey Rifle Volunteers. He has been twice married. His first wife was a Miss Frances Barclay; his second wife, whom he married in 1852, was Miss Henrietta Wollaston, daughter of the late Mr. George Hyde Wollaston.

Our Portrait of Sir George Pollock is engraved after a photograph by Mr. John Watkins, of Parliament-street, Westminster.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR NOVEMBER.

The inventive genius of the Parisian modistes is again commencing to develop itself, after twelve months of torpor; and the result is numerous novelties in the way of autumn toilettes, without any approach, however, to that "unbridled luxury in dress" against which so much outcry was raised under the Second Empire. In other respects, the siege and the Commune appear to have affected the mode scarcely at all. Flounces still continue the rule; bouffantes, moreover, have not been suppressed; and the double skirt, though less in vogue than formerly, manages to maintain its place, spite of the prevailing addition of basquines to the corsage, which, as they become daily more important, would seem to indicate that the second jupe is about to be dispensed with. Robes rondes are almost universally worn for the promenade, and sleeves extremely loose at the openings may be said to have been de rigueur. These sleeves, which are frequently tightened in below the elbows, are worn with undersleeves of lace; but, since the severe weather has made its appearance, some change in this respect is inevitable. Bonnets and hats promise to continue to be profusely trimmed, alike with aigrettes, large ostrich and other feathers, and clusters of flowers and foliage. Scarf-veils, too, falling over the chignon, which, in its turn, falls down the back of the neck, remain almost as much in vogue as ever.

THE ILLUSTRATION.—ROBES.

Fig. 1. Robe of fawn-coloured faille; the jupe trimmed with a series of flounces placed obliquely and surmounted by four double biais. Bouffantes of moderate dimensions fill out the costume behind, while over them fall the points of the basquines, which have a double row of buttons reaching to the waist.

Sleeves of this robe, which are only of moderate size, are slightly tightened below the elbow, and terminate with a deep flounce, surmounted by a triple biais. Chapeau of velvet and lace, with broad lace strings.

Fig. 2. Robe of bluish-grey taffeta, the under jupe trimmed with wide vandyked flounce, which has the lower points plaited, and is surmounted by a biais of black satin. The jupe-tunique above is trimmed with rich black silk fringe and a satin biais, and has black satin rosettes posed at each "remontant." The basques of the corsage, which is ornamented with a large bow behind, are trimmed to correspond, as are also the sleeves, which are extremely open. Chapeau of black or grey straw bordered with a ruche, and trimmed in front with a large white feather, and with an elaborate bow behind.

Fig. 3. Toilette of diner of green faille of two shades, the flounce and the upper jupe and corsage being of the lighter tint. The trimming is composed of a broad band of black velvet bordered with white passementerie. Where the flounce rises to a point in front is a large bow of the lighter faille, and half way down the sides of the upper jupe, which is made à demi-traine, is a medallion of passementerie. Similar medallions posed on the inner sleeves, with which deep lace cuffs are worn, attach the long open sleeves to them. The corsage, which is low, and cut square, is supplemented by a lace chemisette. The coiffure is composed of a tuft of feathers and a flower.

Fig. 4. Toilette of garnet-coloured faille. Jupe ronde, trimmed with a very high flounce trimmed with a beading. Large vandykes, falling lower towards the back, and from which hang a rich deep silk fringe of the same colour as the robe, ornament the upper part of the jupe. From the high, tight-fitting corsage pointed basques fall down in front, with a smaller one behind where the robe is bouffante. The sleeves, which are tight, are trimmed with deep cuffs bordered with a biais. The lace chapeau has a large faille bow on the one side, a feather at the top, and a gauze scarf veil falling behind.

Our Illustration of the chapeaux and mantles is reserved for next week.

POST-OFFICE NOTICES.

British Columbia having become a part of the dominion of Canada, all correspondence for that province will henceforth be chargeable with the same rates of postage, and will be subject to the same regulations of transmission, as correspondence for other parts of Canada.

Money orders may now be obtained at any money-order office in the United Kingdom payable at any place in the Netherlands. The commission chargeable will be uniform with that charged on money orders issued on North Germany, Belgium, Switzerland, and Denmark. The issue of money orders in the Netherlands, payable at money-order offices in this country, has also commenced.

Mails for Malta, intended for conveyance via Marseilles, will, until further notice, be made up in London on the 13th of each month, and on the 29th or 30th, according as the month contains thirty or thirty-one days. When either of these dates falls on a Sunday the dispatch will take place on the previous evening.

The committee of the Ballot Society has adopted a resolution expressing satisfaction at the tone of Mr. Gladstone's speech on the question of secret voting.

Admiral Sir W. Ramsay, K.C.B., has been granted the Flag Officer's Greenwich Hospital pension of £150 a year vacant by the death of Admiral Sir John Kingcome, K.C.B.

The Midland Railway Company have conceded the nine-hours point to the employés engaged in their locomotive and carriage department at Derby, over 2000 in number—commencing in January next.

A recent military regulation, providing that soldiers convicted of felony and other offences against the civil law shall be discharged from the Army, has led to the commission of thefts in several instances to escape further military duty.

The opening meet of the North Warwickshire hounds took place, at Stoneleigh Abbey, on Tuesday, when Lord Leigh continued the old custom of giving a hunting breakfast. There was a large concourse of sportsmen and spectators.

A meeting of cotton manufacturers, representing thirty-four firms, was held, on Wednesday, at Blackburn, at which attention was drawn to the low prices now received for manufactured goods, and it was resolved to work the mills on short time for the next four weeks.

The value and effect of the Irish Land Act are indicated by events at present quietly taking place in Ulster under its influence. The Marquis of Waterford having tendered his estates in the county of Derry to his tenantry, the latter have almost unanimously purchased their respective holdings at from thirty to thirty-four years' purchase.

A Royal Warrant was published in Tuesday night's *Gazette*, as a consequence of the issue of the Warrant of July 20, abolishing purchase in the Army. It lays down regulations for the granting of commissions, specifies the conditions of regimental promotion, defines the tenure of the higher appointments, and sets forth the rules by which exchanges must be governed, as well as those by which officers may be retained as supernumeraries.

NEW MUSIC.

GOUNOD'S CELEBRATED SONGS.
THE SEA HATH ITS PEARLS. In B flat and D flat. 4s. OH! THAT WE TWO WERE MAYING. In D and F. 4s. Sold at half price.—DUFF and STEWART, 147, Oxford-street.

NEW VALE, REBECCA. By W. C. LEVEY. Performed every evening at Drury-Lane Theatre. These beautiful Waltzes, illustrated with the Tournament Scene, sent for 24 stamps.—DUFF and STEWART, 147, Oxford-street.

SILVER-WEDDING MARCH. "Charles and Olga," by Sir JULIUS BENE'I. Performed at Covent-Garden Theatre twenty-three consecutive nights, conducted by the Composer. This admirable March sent for 24 stamps.—DUFF and STEWART, 147, Oxford-street.

THE POPULAR SONG.—ESMERALDA. By W. C. LEVEY. Sung by Madame Bodda-Pyne, Madame Rudersdorf, Mlle. Liebhart, Miss Purdoo, &c. Two Editions, E and F. Also for Piano, by Brinley Richards. 24 stamps each.—DUFF and STEWART, 147, Oxford-street.

THE KING AND THE BEGGAR MAID. By W. C. LEVEY. Enacted nightly in the New Drama, "Rebecca," at the Drury Lane Theatre. This song, which bids fair to rival in popularity "The Ballad of the Daughter of Isegrim," sent for 18 stamps.—DUFF and STEWART, 147, Oxford-street.

NEW SONGS BY VIRGINIA GABRIEL. THIS ISLE DOWN. LES DEUX ROSES. THE ANGEL OF THY LOVE. ESTRANGED. 24 stamps each.—DUFF and STEWART, 147, Oxford-street.

DOLLY VARDEN. The New Drawing-Room Comic Song. Clever words and pretty music. By Frank Green and A. LEE. Price 6d.; post-free, 6½d. Illustrated with pretty "Dolly Vardens." The most successful Song published for years.—C. SHEARD, 192, High Holborn.

MUSICAL-BOX DEPOTS, 56, Cheapside, and 22, Ludgate-hill, London.—Nicole's celebrated Musical Boxes playing best secular and sacred music. Prices, £4 to £40; Sunf. Boxes, 1s. to 50s. Catalogues gratis, post-free.—Apply to WALES and McCULLOCH, as above.

DEBAIN'S NEW MODEL 40s. PIANO. 7 oct. full trichord, ml-oblique, check action, truss, Albert fall, gilt handles, acornos, and pedals, silk back, &c. At the principal Dealers, and the Depot, 18, Eversholt-street, Oakley-square, N.W. Lists free.

LISTEN TO THE MOCKING BIRD. American Instrument. Instantly mastered; enabling possessor to imitate birds, animals, ventriloquists, &c. Free for 7 stamps; three for 14.—W. HOLT, 53, All Saints-road, London, W.

GREAT FIRE IN THAMES-STREET. LETTER FROM MESSRS. JAS. NICHOLSON AND CO., RESPECTING THEIR SUCCESS OF CHUBB'S SAFE. 27, Upper Thames-street, London, Oct. 30, 1871.

GENTLEMEN.—In reply to your inquiry, we have great pleasure in informing you that the Iron Safe which so faithfully preserved our Books during the late Fire at our premises is the same one that defied Burglars in the year 1855. We think no more conclusive testimony of its quality could be required. Giving you full liberty to publish this statement, We are, Gentlemen, Yours most obediently, JAS. NICHOLSON and Co.

Messrs. Chubb and Son, 57, St. Paul's-churchyard, London.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.

GROVER and BAKER'S DOUBLE-LOCK and ELASTIC STITCH SEWING-MACHINES, long acknowledged as THE BEST, are now also THE CHEAPEST.

THE NEW HAND-MACHINE at £4 10s. is a marvel of simplicity and efficiency, GROVER and BAKER, 150, Regent-street, London, W.

50, Bold-street, Liverpool; and 101, Sauchiball-street, Glasgow. Every Machine guaranteed. Instruction gratis. Illustrated Prospectus and Samples of Work sent post-free.

J. and P. COATS' BEST SOFT SEWING-COTTON, SIX CORD. Every size from 10 to 100 inclusive.

J. and P. COATS' SIX-CORD COTTON is suitable for any sewing-machine.

J. and P. COATS' EXTRA GLACE COTTON for Hand or Machine Sewing.

J. and P. COATS' CROCHET or TATTING COTTON, in Skeins, is unsurpassed in quality.—Ferguslie Works, Paisley.

J. and P. COATS' WHOLESALE AGENTS. W. Gilmore, 80, Wood-street, Cheapside, London. James F. Hutton and Co., The Temple, Dale-street, Liverpool. Walter Gow, 20, Spring-gardens, Manchester. Ernest Goodchaux, 60, Boulevard de Sébastopol, Paris.

SILK and WOOLLEN DRESSES DYED and CLEANED in unequalled style and moderate charge by the METROPOLITAN STEAM BLEACHING and DYEING COMPANY. Chintzes, Carpets, Beds, Bedding, &c., thoroughly cleaned and renovated.—472, New Oxford-street, and 17, Wharf-road, City-road.

FADED CURTAINS DYED equal to new in a few days, at a moderate charge. Price Lists sent. METROPOLITAN STEAM DYEING and BLEACHING COMPANY, 17, Wharf-road, City-road, and 472, New Oxford-street.

TRICHOBAMMA.—An Extract for imparting vitality to weak or falling Hair, restoring the colour when prematurely grey.—Bottles, 3s. 6d.—UNWIN and ALBERT, 24, Piccadilly, and 6, Belgrave Mansions, Piccadilly.

NUDA VERITAS.—GREY HAIR RESTORED by this valuable specific to its original shade, after which it grows the natural colour, not grey. Used as a dressing, it causes growth and arrests falling. Testimonials post-free.—HOVENDEEN and SONS, 5, Great Marlborough-street, W.

GOLDEN HAIR.—ROBARE'S AUREOLINE produces the beautiful Golden Colour so much admired. Warranted not to injure the hair. Price 5s. 6d. and 10s. 6d., of all Perfumers. Wholesale, HOVENDEEN and SONS, 5, Great Marlborough-street, W.; and 93 and 95, City-road, E.C. London; Pinaud and Meyer, 37, Boulevard de Strasbourg, Paris; 31, Graben, Vienna; 44, Rue des Longs Charlots, Brussels; Caswell, Hazard, and Co., Fifth Avenue, Broadway, New York.

HAIR DYE.—BACHELOR'S INSTANTANEOUS COLUMBIAN, New York Original Packets, the best in the world, black or brown. The only one that remedies the evil effects of bad dyes. 4s. 6d., 7s., and 10s., of all Perfumers and Chemists. Wholesale, R. HOVENDEEN and SONS, 5, Great Marlborough-street, W.; and 93 and 95, City-road, E.C.

DOES YOUR HAIR TURN GREY? Then use HERRINGS' PATENT MAGNETIC BRUSHES and COMBS. Brushes, 10s. and 15s. each. Combs, 2s. 6d., 5s., 7s., 6d., 10s., 15s., 20s. each. Pamphlets upon application. 5, Great Marlborough-st., W.; and 93 and 95, City-road, E.C.; and of all Perfumers.

LADIES' ELASTIC SUPPORTING BANDS, for use before and after Acupuncture. Instructions for measurement and prices on application to POPE and FLANKE, 4, Waterloo-place, Pall-mall, London.

THE TEETH and their Difficulties. Mr. SIMON MOSLEY, Senior Surgeon Dentist, may be consulted daily (free), at his only town residence, 6, George-street, Hanover-square. "The Third Set" (a few words only), post-free, 3 stamps.

ROUND SHOULDERS, Stopping Habits, &c., CURED by wearing Dr. CHANDLER'S CHEST-EXPANDER. Specially adapted for children to assist growth and produce a symmetrical figure.—66, Berners-st., W. Illustrations forwarded.

THE NEW AND POPULAR NOVELS.

HANNAH. By the Author of "John Halifax." 2 vols. THE LADY OF LYNDON. By Lady BLAKE. 3 vols. THE SYLVESTRES. By M. BETHAM EDWARDS, Author of "Kitty," "Dr. Jacob," &c. 3 vols. LOVE AND VALOUR. By TOM HOOD. 3 vols. MINE OWN FAMILIAR FRIEND. By the Hon. MRS. ALFRED MONTGOMERY. [Just ready. HURST and BLACKETT, Publishers, 13, Great Marlborough-street.

Now ready, in 1 vol., 8vo, 15s.,

THE LITERARY LIFE OF THE REV. WILLIAM HARNES. By the Rev. A. G. L'ESTRANGE. "The book is a pleasant book, and will be found excellent reading."—Athenaeum. HURST and BLACKETT, Publishers, 13, Great Marlborough-street.

NEW BOOKS JUST OUT.

THE SECRET OF LONG LIFE. Dedicated by special permission to Lord St. Leonards. Large crown 8vo, bevelled boards. 6s.

THE DIVINE KINGDOM ON EARTH AS IT IS IN HEAVEN. Cloth, 8vo, 10s. 6d. "Our COMMONWEALTH is in Heaven."

EASTERN EXPERIENCES. By LEWIN B. BOWRING, C.S.I., Lord Canning's Private Secretary, and for many years the Principal Commissioner of Mysore and Coorg. In handsome demy 8vo. Illustrated with Maps and Diagrams. 16s.

WESTERN INDIA BEFORE AND DURING THE MUTINIES. Pictures drawn from life. By Major-General Sir GEO. LE GRAND JACOB, K.C.S.I., C.B. Crown 8vo. 7s. 6d.

THE EUROPEAN IN INDIA. By E. C. P. HULL. With a "Medical Guide for Anglo-Indians." By R. S. MAIR, M.D., F.R.C.S.E., &c. Post 8vo. One vol. 6s.

SCRIPTURE LANDS IN CONNECTION WITH THEIR HISTORY. By G. S. DREW, M.A., Rector of Arvington, Winchester. Second Edition. Bevelled boards, 8vo. Price 10s. 6d.

ASPROMONTE, and Other Poems. Second Edition. Cloth, 4s. 6d.

SONGS OF TWO WORLDS. By a New Writer. Large fcap 8vo. Cloth. HENRY S. KING and Co., 65, Cornhill, E.C.

At all the Libraries,

HALF A DOZEN DAUGHTERS. A New Novel. By J. MASTERMAN, Author of "A Fatal Error." 2 vols. "A thoroughly wholesome and fairly interesting tale."—Athenaeum.

"One of the brightest and pleasantest pictures of domestic life we have seen for some time."—Graphic. **CRUEL AS THE GRAVE.** A Novel. In 3 vols. By the COUNTESS VON BOTHMER. [Shortly.

In a few days, **PLEASURE: A Holiday Book of Prose and Verse.** One Shilling.

HENRY S. KING and Co., 65, Cornhill, London, E.C.

The New Novel, by the Author of "Lady Audley's Secret," &c. In 3 vols., at all Libraries,

THE LOVELS OF ARDEN.

"Miss Braddon's best novel."—Athenaeum, Oct. 14.

ART—PICTORIAL and INDUSTRIAL.

No. 17, for NOVEMBER, contains the following

Helotype Illustrations:—1. The Jeweller of Saint Petersburg. From the Painting by W. Cave Thomas. 2. The Mystic Marriage of St. Catherine. By Correggio. From the Engraving by G. Lorichon. 3. Group of Vases exhibited by Messrs. Copeland at the International Exhibition, 1871. 4. Sculptured Altar-Piece at Fiesole; with contributions on Art Subjects by Eminent Writers. Monthly, price Half a Crown. SAMPSON LOW and Co., 188, Fleet-street.

CHAMBERS'S JOURNAL.—40th Year

Contents of Novem'er Part. Price 7d. Miss Brown. In 14 Chapters. The Prisoners of Nature. Toys as Teachers. Under the Streets. Mr. Cowell's Holiday. Marine Flora. Phantom Armies. The Right Railway. A Glimpse of the Yemen Insurrection. The Month: Science and Arts. In Two Parts. Four Pieces of Original Poetry. And Chapters XIX.—XXV. of an original Tale, entitled CECIL'S TRYST. Sold by Booksellers, News-vendors, and at Railway Stations.

Just published, price 6s., free by post,

THE WOMAN'S GUIDE, Showing the Causes, Symptoms, and Homoeopathic Treatment of the Diseases of Females and Children. By R. S. GUTTERIDGE, M.D. LEATH and ROSS, 5, St. Paul's-churchyard; and 9, Vere-street, W.

By Dr. BARR MEADOWS, Physician to the National Institute for Diseases of the Skin. Sixth Edition, post-free 32 stamps.

ERUPTIONS; their Real Nature and Rational Treatment; with Remarks on the Abuse of Arsenic, Mercury, and other Reputed "pessifs." G. HILL, 154, Westminster Bridge-road.

CORPULENCY, AND ITS NEW SELF-DIETARY CURE. By A. W. MOORE, M.R.C.S., Surgeon to the South-Western Provident Dispensary. Price by post, 2s. 7d. Secretary, 20, Pimlico-road, S.W.

Now ready,

THE ILLUSTRATED PENNY

ALMANACK for 1872, containing Twelve Illustrations of the British Army, numerous Engravings of the late War, taken from the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS; Tables of Storms, Tides, and Eclipses; Remarkable Events, Postage Regulations, and a great variety of Useful and Interesting Information. The Trade supplied by H. WILLIAMS, Warwick-lane, Paternoster-row, London; and G. Vickers, Angel-court (179), Strand.

STAINED GLASS, by the Improved DIAPHANIE PROCESS.—Windows fitted up in any style, in town or country, by experienced workmen. London: J. BARNARD and SON, 339, Oxford-street, W.

Thirteenth Edition, price 1s., with 35 Plates and Engravings,

STAINED GLASS, By the Improved Process of Diaphanie. Easily performed at small cost. London: J. BARNARD and SON, 339, Oxford-street.

THE QUEEN and the ROYAL FAMILY. OLD JONATHAN'S ALMANACK for 1872 contains Portraits of the above. The best issued. 1d., post-free, 1½d. London: W. H. and L. COLLINGRIDGE, Aldgate-street.

ORIGINAL DESIGNS for POINT LACE. Sequel to the "Handbook of Point Lace." Price 2s. 6d. Every Material for Point Lace making. Lace Braid by the Card, at Nottingham prices. WILLIAM BARNARD, 119, Edgware-road, London.

OLD AGE or ACCIDENT, not Disease, should end our Days.—Pamphlet on Use of the Portable Turkish Bath, for curing Diseases, four stamps, by C. HUNTER, of Calcutta. Rheumatism, Gout. Price, with fannel cloak, 2½d. Sole agent, E. HENRIE, 4, Blenheim-street, Bond-street, W.—Vide Leader in "Daily Telegraph," Feb. 1, 1870.

A VISITING CARD-PLATE ENGRAVED and 100 Cards Printed for 4s. 6d. Ball Programmes and Dinner Cards, of new designs, arranged, printed, and stamped in the latest fashion, at HENRY RODRIGUES'S, 43, Piccadilly.

RODRIGUES'S MONOGRAMS, CRESTS, and ADDRESSES designed, and Steel Dies engraved as gems. Note-Paper and Envelopes stamped in colour relief and brilliantly illuminated in gold, silver, and colours.—43, Piccadilly.

EVERY MAN HIS OWN PRINTER. The People's Printing-Press for Authors, Amateurs, the Army and Navy. Prospectuses forwarded on application.—D. G. BERRI, 36, High Holborn, London, W.C.

BENSON'S WATCHES and CLOCKS. These far-famed Watches suit all pockets, all tastes, all climates, and the means and occupations of every one. Two hundred thousand have already been sold, and are in all parts of the world, ranging in price from 2s. to 200s. See Illustrated Watch and Jewellery Pamphlet, post-free 2d. each, for prices, &c. Watches sent safe by post to all parts of the world.—Old Bond-street and Ludgate-hill.

HAIR JEWELLER.—HOOPER, from Regent-street.—Gold and Hair Rings, from 6s. 6d.; Gold and Hair Alberts, from 13s., to order. All-Gold Keepsake Rings, &c., for stamps.—3, Charles-street, Soho-square, London.

GENTLEMEN'S FIRST-CLASS BOOTS, at Moderate Prices. Elastic Boots for Walking or Dress, 21s.; Calf or Patent Leather Oxford Shoes, 16s. 6d. Catalogues post-free.—THOMAS D. MARSHALL, 192, Oxford-street, W.

NATIONAL INSTITUTION for DISEASES OF THE SKIN, Gray's-inn-road and Mitre-street, Physician, Dr. Barr Meadows, 49, Dover-street, Piccadilly. Average number of patients under treatment, 1000 weekly. Free letters are available for necessitous applicants. T. ROBINSON, Hon. Sec.

SMART'S WRITING INSTITUTION, 97a, Quadrant, Regent-street (entrance in Swallow-street).—Removed from Piccadilly. Open from Ten till Nine daily. Persons of all ages received (privately), and taught at any time suiting their own convenience. Lessons one hour each. No classes. No extra. Improvement guaranteed in Eight to Twelve Easy Lessons. Separate rooms for Ladies, to which department (if preferred) Mrs. Smart will attend. For prospectuses, terms, &c., apply to Mr. Smart as above.

SEASON 1871-2.

NICE.—For the Tariff of the HOTEL DES ANGLAIS—the new first-class hotel facing the sea and under English management—address the Secretary, Mediterranean Hotel Company, 80, Coleman-street, London, E.C.; or to the Hotel, Nice.

GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, Limited, 11 and 12, Cornhill, London, Manufacturing Silversmiths, have recently finished several New Patterns of SILVER TEA and COFFEE SERVICES of the most elegant design and highest finish. The following are very generally approved:—

The Beaded Pattern, with Engraved Shields.	The Oxford Pattern.
Silver Coffeepot .. £17 8 0	Beautifully Engraved.
Silver Teapot .. 13 12 0	Silver Sugar Basin .. 21s 5 0
Silver Sugar Basin .. 8 0 0	Silver Cream Ewer .. 8 10 0
Silver Cream Ewer .. 5 10 0	Silver Coffeepot .. 18 0 0

£44 10 0 .. £48 15 0
Silver Table and Presentation Plate, including Waiters, Engraved, Prize Cups, Epergnes, and Flower-Stands, drawings and estimates of which will be forwarded on application.

SPOONS and FORKS.—SLACK'S SILVER ELECTRO PLATE, by Pilkington's process, is equal in appearance and wear to sterling silver. Table Spoons or Forks, 30s. and 38s. per dozen; Dessert, 20s. and 30s.; Teaspoons, 12s. and 18s. Catalogues free.—Richard and John Slack, 336, Strand.

MAPPIN and WEBB'S SPOONS and FORKS, Dessert Knives and Forks, Fish-Eating Knives and Forks. Manufactured by MAPPIN and WEBB, and guaranteed by them.

DISH COVERS, Side Dishes, Cruet Frames, Breakfast Dishes, &c. Illustrated Catalogues post-free. MAPPIN and WEBB, 76, 77, and 78, Oxford-street, W.; and Mansion House-buildings, E.C.

HOUSE FURNISHING.—Ironmongery, Kitchen Utensils, Fenders, Fireirons, Coal Vases, Toilet Sets, &c. The best quality at the lowest prices. Catalogues and Estimates, post-free, from MAPPIN and WEBB, 76, 77, and 78, Oxford-street, W.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING (carriage-free) 30 per cent less than any other House. See our new Illustrated Catalogue, containing 500 designs, with prices and estimates. Also a Coloured Catalogue of our Silver Br and Patent Enamelled Bed-room Suites, from 10s. complete, gratis and post-free, from LEWIS CRAWFORD and CO., Cabinet Manufacturers, 73, 75, and 81, Brompton-road, London.

HEAL and SON, Tottenham-court-road, W. The only House in London exclusively for the Furnishing of Bed-Rooms.

IRON and BRASS BEDSTEADS. HEAL and SON have on show 130 patterns of Iron and Brass Bedsteads, ready for inspection, in their Show-Rooms; and their Stock consists of 2000 Bedsteads, so that they can supply orders at the shortest notice. 196, 197, 198, Tottenham-court-road, London, W.

HEAL and SON'S ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, containing 300 Illustrations, with prices of Bedsteads, Bedding, and Bed-room Furniture, sent free by post. 195, 196, 197, 198, Tottenham-court-road, London, W.

GASELERS, in Crystal, Glass, Ormoulo, or Bronze; Medial Fittings, &c. A large assortment always on view. Every article marked with plain figures. D. HULET and CO., Manufacturers, 55 and 56, High Holborn.

OSLER'S CRYSTAL GLASS CHANDELIERS, Table Glass of all kinds. Chandeliers in Bronze and Ormoulo. Moderator Lamps and Lamps for India. London—Show-Rooms, 45, Oxford-street, W. Birmingham—Manufacture and Show-Rooms, Broad-street.

DEANE and CO'S TABLE CUTLERY, celebrated for more than 150 years, remains unrivalled for quality and cheapness. The Stock is extensive and complete, affording a choice suited to every purchaser. Ivory Handles. s. d. s. d. s. d. s. d. s. d. s. d. s. d. Table Knives, per doz. 14 0 16 0 19 0 23 0 28 0 32 0 36 0 Desert ditto .. 12 0 12 0 15 0 18 0 23 0 27 0 31 0 Cutlery, Joint, per pair 4 6 6 6 7 6 9 0 9 6 11 6 Catalogues post-free of Cutlery, Electro-Plate, Lamps, Baths, Stoves, Fenders, Fireirons, Iron Bedsteads, &c. A discount of 5 per cent for cash payments of £2 and upwards. Deane and Co., 46, King William-street, London Bridge, E.C.

CHIMNEY GLASSES, Carving and Gilding, Picture-Frame Makers. The Lily of the Valley, £2 2s. 3d. 3s. 6d. and £4 4 0 The Camellia, 63 in. high, very choice .. 4 14 6 The Cornucopia, our registered design .. 5 5 0 The Pillar Side, the gem .. 5 5 0 The most successful designs ever produced.—The COMMERCIAL PLATE-GLASS COMPANY, 78 and 79, Fleet-street. Pure gold and pure silver only used. Prize Medal, 1851.

THE PATENT SELF-CLOSING COAL-BOX is the most convenient, ornamental, and useful ever invented for the hall, office, library, dining or drawing room.—RICHARD and JOHN SLACK, 336, Strand, London.

BONTOR and COLLINS'S FOLDING SCREENS, Japanese and every other kind. 155, Oxford-street.

BORWICK'S BAKING POWDER has been awarded two Gold Medals for its superiority over all others. Makes Bread, Pastry, Pudding, &c., light and wholesome. Sold by all Grocers and Confectioners in the Kingdom, in 1d. and 2d. packets; also in 6d. and 1s. patent boxes.

OAKEY'S WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH. Old knives cleaned with this preparation bear a brilliancy of polish equal to new cutlery. Can be used with any kind of knife-board or knife-cleaning machine. Packages, 3d. each; and Tins, 6d., 1s., 2s. 6d., and 4s. each. Wholesale, Oakley and Sons, Wellington Emery and Black-Lead Mills, Blackfriars, London.

FOR BALL-ROOMS BURN FIELD'S NEW OZOKERIT CANDLE. "A Beauty never known to bend."—Vide Jody, Dec. 21, 1870, and giving the most brilliant light. In all sizes, from all Dealers.

WHEN YOU ASK FOR GLENFIELD STARCH, see that you get it, as inferior kinds are often substituted for the sake of extra profits.

DR. LOCOCK'S WAFERS give Instant Relief to Asthma, Consumption, Bronchitis, Colds, Coughs, &c. and all Hysterical Complaints. Price 1s. 1d. per Box, of all Druggists.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES are daily recommended for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, &c. by the Faculty. Testimonials from the most eminent may be seen. Sold in boxes, 1s. 1d., and Tins, 2s. 6d. each, by all Druggists, &c.; and wholesale, 79 St. Paul's-churchyard.

WANTED, Left-off Clothes, Uniforms, Furniture, Miscellaneous Property, &c. The highest price given. Ladies or Gentlemen waited on by addressing to Mr. or Mrs. G. HYAM, 10, Beak-street, Regent-street, W., or, articles being sent, the utmost value in cash instantly remitted.

FUR SEAL JACKETS and PALETOTS.

24 in. deep, 5 to 10 ga. } A choice
26 " 8 to 12 ga. } from
28 " 9 to 15 ga. } several
30 " 11 to 20 ga. } hundreds.
32 " 15 to 25 ga. }
Ladies intending to purchase will find an advantage in doing so early. The above Goods are warranted, and, having been prepared during the summer months, are very much lower in price than they could now be produced at. They are also cheaper than last year.

PETER ROBINSON will be pleased to forward, free on application, Engravings, with description of all this season's New Mantles, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, W.

NEW MANTLES.

Velvet Mantles, richly trimmed, lace, gimp, &c. 5 to 40 ga. Velvet Mantles, fur trimmed 8 " 100 ga. Velvet Jackets 3 " 10 ga. Velvet Jackets, trimmed lace, gimp, &c. .. 3s. 15 ga. Cloth Mantles, very rich in shape and trimming .. 5 " 15 ga. Cloth Jackets, beautiful variety .. 1 " 6 ga. House Jackets, novelties, shaped and loose .. 1 " 3 ga. House Jackets, beautifully embroidered .. 1 " 3 ga. Opera Jackets, embroidered with gold .. 3 " 10 ga. Opera Mantles, some beautiful novelties .. 1 " 10 ga. Waterproof Mantles, sleeves and capes .. 1 " 2 ga. Waterproof Mantles, new and circular shapes .. 1 " 2 ga. Illustrations of this Season's New Mantles post-free on application.

PETER ROBINSON'S, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, W.

GRETONNES, CACHEMIRE, and FLANNELS FOR DOLLY VARDENS, POLONAISES, &c. A choice collection of Elegant Designs, upon black or white grounds, in Chintz colours of every combination.

IN BLACK, WHITE, and ALL COLOURS, VELVET-FINISHED VELVETEENS, Beautifully Soft and Very Rich, specially adapted for Complete Costumes, Dolly Vardens, Casques, &c., from 2s. 6d. to 6s. per yard (very wide).—Patterns free.

FOR AUTUMN and TRAVELLING DRESSES. INVERARY FRINGED TWEEDS, made of the very best Wool (Waterproof), in rich Heather Mixtures, Iron Greys, Browns, Navy, Violet, Blue, &c., at 21s. to 28s. 6d. the Full Costume. Patterns free.

SPECIAL FOREIGN NOVELTIES FOR LADIES' RICH AUTUMN DRESSES. Drap d'Italie, all Wool, beautifully soft, in very rich Colours, from 22s. 6d. to 35s. the Dress. Habit Cloths, same Colours, 21s. 9d. Popline Velours, a new Silken Fabric, 58s. 6d. the Dress. Rich Satin Cloths, all Wool, every Colour, 18s. 9d. to 25s. 6d. the Dress. Tulle Cord Silk Poplins, in a perfectly new series of shades, 35s. the Dress. Patterns of all the above post-free, from PETER ROBINSON'S.

IMPORTANT NOTICE RESPECTING THE "CACHEMIRE D'ALSACE" (Registered). In reply to numerous inquiries, PETER ROBINSON begs to state that he has succeeded in having several thousand pieces of this much-admired Fabric made in rich warm tints, suitable for Autumn Wear; and that, notwithstanding the high cost in all goods of foreign production, it will be sold in all the New Colours at the old price of 13s. 9d. the Dress. This charming material can be obtained only from Peter Robinson, 103 to 108, Oxford-street. Patterns free.

CHEAP and USEFUL FABRICS FOR LADIES' AUTUMN DRESSES. Now ready, a complete collection of New Materials, 10s. to 25s. the Dress. Patterns free.

FOR AUTUMN and WINTER SHIRTS. THE ATHOL FANCY FLANNEL, in numerous patterns, all wool, fast colours. Equally adapted for Gentlemen's Shirts or Ladies' Jackets. 1s. 9d. to 2s. 4d. per yard.

THE BEST TIME TO BUY SILKS. ONE THOUSAND ODD DRESS LENGTHS OF RICH FANCY SILKS are now CLEARING OUT, at reduced prices, commencing at 30s.; also extra qualities, 42s. and 63s. Patterns free.

UPWARDS OF 3000 PIECES OF NEW SILKS and VELVETS contracted for by PETER ROBINSON with the first Continental Manufacturers, have now been delivered. These Silks are specially adapted for the present season, embracing the highest novelties and the largest Assorted Stock of New Silks ever submitted to the public in this country. The prices will be found moderate, and are sure to give satisfaction to all who purchase.

The Silks commence at 23 ga. to 103 ga. the Robe. The Velvets 5s. 6d. to 21s. 6d. the yard. A personal inspection is invited, but where it is not possible Patterns will be forwarded free. Peter Robinson, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, London.

FASHIONABLE NOVELTIES at PETER ROBINSON'S MOURNING WAREHOUSE. Peter Robinson begs to announce that he has now ready for inspection some very beautiful Silk and Material Costumes, Silk and Velvet Mantles, and Millinery, his Buyers having returned from Paris. 256, Regent-street.

SUPERIOR BLACK SILKS at PETER ROBINSON'S MOURNING WAREHOUSE. Peter Robinson has now on Sale some very rich Black Silks, purchased in Lyons very advantageously. Excellent Black Gros Grains at 3s. 11d. to 5s. 9d. per yard, and Glaces 30r 47s. to 69s. the Dress. And Superior and most elegant at 6s. to 12s. 6d. per yard, during quantities 30r 47s. to 47 10s. the Dress. Also Shades in Greys, Slates, Manves, White, &c., equally cheap. "If a Whole Piece is taken, a further reduction will be made." Address for Patterns as above.—256, Regent-street, London.

BLACK SILK SKIRTS and COSTUMES, at PETER ROBINSON'S MOURNING WAREHOUSE. Elegant Silk Costumes, just from Paris. Skirt and Polonaise en suite, trimmed with Crapè or otherwise, at moderate prices. Note the address, 256, Regent-street, W.

URGENT MOURNING. "ON RECEIPT OF LETTER or TELEGRAM," MOURNING GOODS will be forwarded to all parts of England on approval—no matter the distance—with an excellent fitting Dressmaker (if required), without extra charge.

PETER ROBINSON'S GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE, 256, Regent-street, London.

MOURNING FOR FAMILIES, IN CORRECT TASTE, can be purchased at PETER ROBINSON'S, of Regent-street, at a great saving in price.

SKIRTS in New Mourning Fabrics, 35s. to 5 ga. trimmed crapè.

CRAPES, SPOTLESS CRAPES, at PETER ROBINSON'S Mourning Warehouse. The Richest Quadruple, Treble, and Double Crapes, for Widows and Family Mourning, the most durable wear, from 2s. 6d. to 10s. 6d. per yard.

If a whole piece is purchased the wholesale price is charged. Patterns free.—Address as above, 256, Regent-street.

EVENING DRESSES. PETER ROBINSON can supply a handsome Black Brussels Net Dress, elegantly trimmed with Black or White Satin and Lace, for 27s. 6d. Carriage-free to any part of England. Address to 256, Regent-street, London.

NEW BLACK FABRICS, specially adapted for this Season, at 15s. 6d., 18s. 6d., and 1 guinea the Gown, at PETER ROBINSON'S General Mourning Warehouse, 256 to 262, Regent-street.

VELVETEENS, of Superior Finish, by the yard, or in Costumes made up in exquisite taste, at PETER ROBINSON'S Mourning Warehouse, Regent-street.

2s. 6d. to 6s. per yard.

BAKER and CRISP'S

SILKS! SILKS! SILKS! Plain Silks. Corded Silks. Fancy Silks. Light Silks. Dark Silks. Japanese Silks. Baker and Crisp are now selling upwards of 135,000 worth of Cheap, Intermediate, and Rich Silks, suitable for every occasion, from 21s. to 5 ga. Full Dress. Patterns sent free.—198, Regent-street.

BAKER and CRISP'S

BLACK SILKS! BLACK SILKS! BLACK SILKS! No. 1. Super Imperial Black Silks .. 23s. 6d. to 5 ga. No. 2. Plus Ultra Black Silks .. 23s. 6d. to 5 ga. 3. Richest Black Glaces .. 23s. 6d. to 4 ga. 4. Richest Black Gros Grains .. 21s. 6d. to 8 ga. 5. Richest Corded Black Silks .. 23s. 6d. to 4 ga. 6. Richest Figured Black Silks .. 23s. 6d. to 4 ga. 7. Richest Black Satins .. 23s. 6d. to 4 ga. Tulle, Gros Royale, Ottoman, &c., from 25s. 6d. Full Dress. Patterns free.—198, Regent-street, Baker and Crisp.

VERY IMPORTANT.—£1300 worth of GARMENT SILK VELVETS (Lyons) now selling 35 per cent less than the usual price for such goods, commencing at 3 ga. Full Garment Length.—Patterns free. BAKER and CRISP, 198, Regent-street.

BAKER and CRISP'S

New Wool SERGES, at 6s. 11d. to 21s. 6d. Full Dress. New Silk Serges .. 15s. 6d. to 23s. 6d. New Wool Repps .. 10s. 6d. to 18s. 6d. New Silk Repps, very best .. 25s. 6d. to 23s. 6d. New Satin Cloths .. 14s. 6d. to 23s. 6d. New Satine Laine .. 10s. 6d. to 21s. 6d. New Satine Ture .. 23s. 6d. to 30s. 6d. New Genoa Twill .. 8s. 11d. to 18s. 6d. New French Diagonals .. 21s. 6d. to 32s. 6d. New Soft Cords .. 6s. 11d. to 19s. 6d. New Laine Cords .. 10s. 9d. to 23s. 6d. New French Merinoes .. 8s. 6d. New French Merinoes .. 12s. 6d. New French Merinoes .. 15s. 6d. New French Merinoes .. 21s. 6d. New Fancy Dresses .. 6s. 11d. to 37s. 6d. New Fancy Dresses .. 11s. 9d. to 27s. 6d. New Wool Poplins .. 11s. 9d. to 27s. 6d. Inverary Cloths, French Flannels, London Cords, Wool Shirtings, Belgian, German, Scotch, and other Fabrics, suitable for every grade of wear, from 6d. per yard. Patterns free. Baker and Crisp, 198, Regent-street, London.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.

Richest SEALSKIN JACKETS, 6 ga. to 15 ga. BAKER and CRISP. Dolly Varden Polonaise, in every material—viz., Velvets, Velveteens, Silks, Satins, and hundred other materials, from 15s. 6d. to 55s. Illustrations free. Silk and Satin Skirts, in every Style and Colour, 15s. 6d. to 25s. Skirts and Costumes, in every material, from 1 to 20 ga. Furs of every description, at every price. Price-List and Engravings free. Baker and Crisp, 198, Regent-street.

BAKER and CRISP'S

New Evening Dresses .. 5s. 6d. Full Dress. Evening Dresses .. 10s. 6d. to 18s. 6d. Evening Dresses .. 10s. 9d. Dinner Dresses .. 8s. 6d. to 32s. 6d. Dinner Dresses .. 8s. 11d. to 23s. 6d. Wedding Dresses in great variety. Wedding Dresses .. 6s. 11d. to 3 ga. Also Gaze de Chambray, Silk Tissues, Alpacas (Hymnistrail). Silk Wool, and Washing Grenadines, Embroidered Muslins, suitable for every occasion and climate, from 6d. per yard. Patterns free.—Baker and Crisp, 198, Regent-street.

BAKER and CRISP'S

Black Wool Serges—Black Silk Serges .. from 5s. 6d. Black Wool Repps—Black Silk Repps .. 23s. 6d. Black Satin Cloths—Black Satin Laine .. 14s. 6d. Black Satin Ture—Black Genoa Twill .. 23s. 6d. Black French Diagonal—Black Soft Cords .. 21s. 6d. Black Albert Cords—Black London Cords .. 21s. 6d. Black Christmas Cords—Black Wool Poplins .. 21s. 6d. Black Christmas Cords—Black Wool Poplins .. 21s. 6d. Also Black Grenadines, Tissues, Silk Gases, Japan Cloths, and other materials, from 6d. per yard. Patterns free.—198, Regent-street.

OUR Celebrated VELVETEENS.

VELVETEENS EXTRAORDINARY at BAKER and CRISP'S. Second Delivery of 1000 Boxes, in every shade of colour, from 1s. 6d. to 5s. 6d. per yard. Black Silk Velveteens .. 23s. 6d. to 35s. 6d. Coloured Silk Velveteens .. 23s. 6d. to 35s. 6d. Black Molekin Velveteens .. 17s. 6d. to 55s. 6d. Coloured Molekin Velveteens .. 23s. 6d. to 55s. 6d. Lyons Velveteen Silk Velveteens .. 17s. 6d. to 55s. 6d. Genoa Silk Velveteens .. 23s. 6d. to 55s. 6d. Patterns free.—198, Regent-street, London.

SECOND DELIVERY.—BAKER and CRISP'S

VELVETEENS EXTRAORDINARY.—1000 Boxes. No. 1. 100 Boxes Molekin Velveteens .. 15s. 6d. Full Dress. 2. 200 Boxes Lyons Silk Velveteens .. 18s. 6d. 3. 200 Boxes Swiss Silk Velveteens .. 23s. 6d. 4. 100 Boxes Italian Silk Velveteens .. 27s. 6d. 5. 200 Boxes Genoa Silk Velveteens .. 31s. 6d. 6. 100 Boxes Fancy Silk Velveteens .. 35s. 6d. 7. 100 Boxes Coloured Velveteens .. 35s. 6d. BAKER and CRISP, 198, Regent-street.—Patterns free.

NOTICE.—BAKER and CRISP'S

NEW FANCY DEPARTMENT. All goods post-free. The New Dolly Varden Cap (head-dress) .. for 30 stamps. The New Hair Bow, with Birds and Feather .. 24 " The New American Clouds, all colours .. 36 " The New Roman Scarves—Silk or Cashmere .. 30 "

Post-free for stamps.—Baker and Crisp, 198, Regent-street.

LACES! LACES! LACES!—NOTICE.

The New Alenco, Yak, and Maltese in White, Buff, and all Colours, to match the New Winter Materials. Patterns free.—198, Regent-street.

REAL SEALSKIN JACKETS.

HUDSON'S BAY SALE. SEWELL and CO. invite an early selection from their immense Stock of Real Sealskin Jackets. A good Jacket 24 in. long for 61 ga., and all other sizes at proportionately low prices. 500 Real Seal Muffs and Cuffs, 21s. to 35s. each. Compton House, Fitch-street, Soho-square, W.

SEWELL and CO. beg respectfully to state that, on account of the continued unsettled and depressed state of trade in Paris, together with the anxiety of merchants to realize their capital, they have been induced to make large purchases for cash, consisting of the following goods, all of the best quality:—

Bodices. Point d'Alençon. Pocket-Handkerchiefs. Capes. Mechlin. Chemises. Brussels, &c. Night-Dresses. Jackets, &c. Brussels, &c. Camisoles, Bodices. Real Laces. Black Point and Dressing-Gowns. Venice Point. Gulpure. Also some Rare and Choice Old Lace.

The above will be offered for Sale during the Month. Compton House, Fitch-street, Soho-square, W.

INGLIS and TINCKLER

would respectfully remind their Patrons and the Public generally that they sell their stock of real IRISH POPLINS at

DUBLIN PRICES, viz. from 5s. 6d. per yard; and to procure them genuine, all should apply direct to the Manufacturers' London Establishment, 147, Regent-street, W. Patterns free. The only House in England for the exclusive sale of Genuine Irish Poplins. Manufacture—7 and 8, Eustace-street, Dublin.

SHOWERPROOF TWEEDS, Dogskins,

Polarians, Astracans, Sealskins, Petersham, Pilots, Blue Diagonals, &c., for Ladies' Jackets and Mantles; also an immense variety of Woollen Goods for Gentlemen's and Boys' Wear, in all qualities, at very moderate prices.

C. MEERING and CO.'S Woollen Warehouse, 111 and 112, Holborn-hill; and 111 and 112, Hutton-gate, London.

SILKS and VELVETS from LYONS.

HOWELL, JAMES, and CO. have recently purchased in Lyons several thousand DRESSES of BLACK FAULX, BLACK GROS CHAIN, and POULT DE SOIE; exquisite shades of PLAIN COLOURED SILKS; superb BLACK and COLOURED GARMENT VELVET. To ensure speedy sale, special cheap prices have been set on these goods. Detailed catalogues and conveniently-arranged sets of samples sent free on application.—5, 7, and 9, REGENT-STREET, LONDON, S.W.

SEALSKIN JACKETS.

£5 to 25 ga. Astrachan Jackets, 21 ga. to £10. Costumes in Silk and all the New Materials. Dressmaking, experienced Hitters, strictly moderate charges. Novelties in Bonnets, Fashionable Hats. Ladies Underclothing and Baby Linen. Juvenile Dresses, Jackets and Knickerbocker Suits. Blankets, Flannels, and other Goods for Charitable purposes, at strictly charity prices. FREDERICK GORINGE, Silkmercer and Linendraper, 5, 53, 55, 57, and 59, Buckingham Palace-road, Piccadilly. Three minutes' walk from Buckingham Palace and Victoria Station.

VANDALIA COSTUME, all Black, for indoor wear or for the promenade, £2 5s. complete, including a fashionable Polonaise and a fully-trimmed Skirt. JAY'S.

MOURNING FURS.—The proverbial

changeableness of the English climate, coupled with the prolongation of the winter, has introduced from Paris a new style of Cloak for the season. These Cloaks are made of various materials; but the more elegant are of Black Silk Velvet, trimmed with Silver or Blue Fox Fur. Sea-Ofter Mantles are among the favoured and distinguished Modes of the season. These, with Jackets and Muffs complete, in addition to a slight fringe of fur upon the bonnet, have received a fashionable indorsement from the highest and wealthiest ladies in all Continental cities and at home. Messrs. JAY have a most varied assortment of these articles "de luxe" suitable for rank and fashion, and at really moderate prices. JAY'S, 247, 249, and 251, Regent-street.

COLOURED SILKS, BLACK SILKS,

FANCY SILKS, VELVETS, &c. Special Purchases, much under the usual prices. Beautiful Black Cachemire Silks, the wear really guaranteed, 3 to 7 ga. Full Dress of 14 yards wide width. Rich Coloured Poul de Soies, Corded and Gros-Grain Silks, in all the New Shades, 34 to 4 ga. Full Dress. New Fancy Silks, 24 to 4 ga. Full Dress. Patterns of all goods free. GASK and GASK (late GRANT and GASK), 58 to 62, Oxford-street; 3 to 5 Wells-street, London.

SILK and VELVET COSTUMES.

POLONAISES, &c. A large collection of the Highest Class Novelties from the most noted Paris Houses at very moderate prices. Handsome Silk Costumes, in Black and all colours, in the Style now worn, 61 guineas, with Polonaise complete, or the Skirt and Polonaise sold separately. GASK and GASK, 58 to 62, Oxford-street; 3 to 5 Wells-street.

COSTUMES in WOOLLEN FABRICS.

A very large assortment of all kinds ready for wear. Handsome Satin Cloth Costumes, in all Colours, 21s. New Braided Serge Costumes, 22s. 6d. with Polonaise. Waterproof Shawl Costumes, 2 ga. and upwards; a great many quite new styles. New Dolly Varden Crêtonnes and Satine Cloths for the Autumn. Photographs of the different styles and patterns of materials free. GASK and GASK, 58 to 62, Oxford-street; 3 to 5 Wells-street.

MILLINERY and MANTLES.

The latest Paris Fashions in Hats, Bonnets, &c., entirely New Shapes for the Season. Rich Velvet and Cloth Mantles and Jackets in greatest variety; a large Stock of Real Sealskin Jackets in every size, commencing at 51 ga.; larger sizes in proportion. Also, Sealskin Jackets, trimmed Grebe, Otter, Beaver, &c. GASK and GASK, 58 to 62, Oxford-street; 3 to 5 Wells-street.

DRESS FABRICS.—Several special

purchases of NEW DRESS MATERIALS very cheap. Satine Cloths, Serges, Repps, Silk-faced Velveteens, Merinoes, Poplins, &c. 500 Pieces Satine Cloth (all wool), in all the New Shades, at 11 1/2d. per yard.—GASK and GASK (late GRANT and GASK), 58 to 62, Oxford-street; 3 to 5 Wells-street, London.

AUTUMN and WINTER DRESS

FABRICS. Gigantic Stock, the largest and cheapest in the world. Endless variety—All Prices—All Colours. Best Quality—New Shades—New Stock. New Mixtures—New Tints. Any Length by the Yard or Dress. French Fabrics—German Twills—Wool Poplins. Rouba

NEW MUSIC.

Now ready,
THE CHRISTMAS NUMBER of
CHAPPELL'S MUSICAL MAGAZINE,
 containing
 Bridesmaids' Waltz Dan Godfrey.
 Lord of Lorne Lancers Dan Godfrey.
 Lord of Lorne Galop Dan Godfrey.
 Fleur de Thè Quadrille Arban.
 Telegramme Waltz J. Strauss.
 New Wein Waltz J. Strauss.
 La Douce Pensée. Polka Mazurka .. D'Albert.
 No Name Galop M. Hobson.
 and
 a New Set of Lancers, on popular Christy Minstrel Melodies, com-
 posed expressly for Chappell's "Musical Magazine," by Dan
 Godfrey, Bandmaster Grenadier Guards.
 Price One Shilling; post-free, 1s. 2d.
 CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street; and of all Musicians
 in Town and Country.

DAN GODFREY'S NEW WALTZ.

LITTLE NELL.—A New Waltz, by DAN
 GODFREY (B. M. Gren. Guards), on "Little Nell,"
 "Constance," and other favourite melodies by George Linley.
 Played and received with a perfect furor at Rivière's Promenade
 Concerts, Covent-garden. "This waltz will be heard at every
 dance." Price 4s.; postage-free, 2s.
 CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

AN ENTIRELY NEW WORK FOR MUSICAL EDUCATION.

MAYNARD'S MUSIC COPY-BOOKS
 contain a Progressive Course of Instruction in Music, upon a
 system designed by WALTER MAYNARD.

The exercises are set at the top of each page, and blank staves
 are left for the pupil to fill up the examples given. It is intended
 that the pupils should copy the first page by copying, the exer-
 cise given, and write from memory on the second blank page.
 Every succeeding exercise includes all that has been taught in the
 preceding examples. The rudiments of music are explained as
 simply as possible. Diagrams of the piano-forte keyboard are pro-
 vided, by means of which the notes can be more easily learnt than
 by any other method. The fundamental rules of harmony and
 thorough bass are practically illustrated, and a plan laid down by
 which singing at sight can be learnt without assistance. The Music
 Copy-Books will, it is believed, be equally useful to master and
 pupil, by relieving the former from the necessity of constantly
 repeating the same rules, and ensuring the gradual progress of the
 latter.

Part I. and II. contain RUDIMENTS OF MUSIC.
 Part III. contains INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE PIANOFORTE.
 Part IV. and V. contain THE RUDIMENTS OF HARMONY.
 Part VI. contains INSTRUCTIONS IN VOCALISATION, PART-
 SINGING, AND SINGING AT SIGHT.
 Price Sixpence each; postage-free for 7 stamps.
 CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

CHAPPELL'S MUSICAL MAGAZINE.

No. 96, contains Ten Popular PIANOFORTE PIECES.
 MIDNIGHT CHIMES Albert Lindahl.
 HOME, SWEET HOME S. Thalberg.
 THE HARMONIOUS BLACKSMITH Handel.
 LA SYMPATHIE (Valse Sentimentale) Chiverna.
 BOULET-MOI (Romance sans Paroles) Punks.
 LA PLUIE DE PERLES (Valse Brillante) G. A. Osborne.
 JE PENSE A TOI (Etude Volante) J. H. Doppler.
 ROSALIE Brinley Richards.
 LE CROQUIS (Ravens) Eugène Moniot.
 MARGUERITE (Nocturne) C. Gales.
 Price 1s.; post-free, 1s. 2d.
 London: CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

CHAPPELL'S MUSICAL MAGAZINE.

No. 95, contains Popular DANCE MUSIC, arranged for the
 Pianoforte.
 Waltz "The Blue Danube" J. Strauss.
 Quadrille "The Uhlans" Dan Godfrey.
 Quadrille "The Mock Doctor" C. Schubert.
 Quadrille "The Original Caledonians" Chiverna.
 Quadrille "Juanita" F. Laroche.
 Polka "The Forget-me-not" Gustave Lambert.
 Polka "The Lily of Killarney" F. Laroche.
 Galop "The Jockey" A. F. Godfrey.
 Waltz "Wine, Wine, and Song" J. Strauss.
 Galop "Emeralds" Dan Godfrey.
 Price One Shilling; post-free, 1s. 2d.
 London: CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

CHAPPELL'S MUSICAL MAGAZINE.

No. 94, contains Seventeen CHRISTY MINSTREL SONGS
 (Ninth Selection), with Accompaniments for the Pianoforte.
 The Little Church around the
 Corner. Write Me a Letter from Home.
 Come, Sit by my Side, Little
 Darling. When the Cruel War is Over.
 Love among the Roses. Mother Knew Me in my Dream.
 The Yacht Chair. God Bless the Friends we Love.
 Watching for Pa. The Hen Convention.
 Out in the Streets. Marching through Georgia.
 Ring the Bell, Watchman. Poor Old Joe.
 Driven from Home.
 Price One Shilling; postage-free, 1s. 2d.
 London: CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

DE KONTSKI'S SULTANE FATIMA

VALSE.—Played by the Composer and encored nightly at
 Rivière's Promenade Concerts. Price 4s.; postage-free, 2s.
 CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

LINDSAY SLOPER'S NEW PIECE.

LA REVEUSE. Valse Sentimentale pour
 Piano par LINDSAY SLOPER. Price 3s. 6d.; postage-free,
 1s. 9d.—CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

JULES DE SIVRAI'S L'ELISIRE

D'AMORE. Fantasia for the Pianoforte on Favourite Airs
 from the above popular Opera. Price 4s.; postage-free, 2s.
 CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

WAITING, WATCHING! New Song.

Written and Composed by Mrs. JOHN HOLMAN
 ANDREWS (Composer of "The Rainbow," &c.). Price 3s.; postage-
 free, 1s. 6d.—CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

NOTICE.—ALL MUSIC at HALF PRICE.

The best Editions sent post-free, bound works excepted.
 Stamps or post-office order in advance. Lists free on application.
 HOPWOOD and CREW, 43, New Bond-street.

COULD I LIVE MY TIME OVER AGAIN.

HARRY CLIFTON'S last and best song, sung by him at his
 popular concerts, and always encored. "Words and music
 alike unrivalled." 18 stamps.—HOPWOOD and CREW.

PRETTY KITTY QUADRILLES.

By COOTE, jun. Introducing favourite and popular melodies.
 "An admirable set, and sure to become exceedingly popular."
 Unique Illustration. Solo, 24 stamps; Duet, 30.—HOPWOOD and
 CREW.

LEYBOURNE'S NEWEST COMIC SONGS.

Strolling on the Sands. After Me.
 Awfully Clever.
 That's where you make the mistake.
 18 stamps each.—HOPWOOD and CREW.

GANZ'S NEW DRAWING-ROOM PIECE.

JE ME SOUVIENS. Companion to his "Souviens-toi"
 (melodie chantante). 24 stamps. "Souviens-toi" and his "La
 Ballerine" (masurka de galop), 24 stamps each.
 HOPWOOD and CREW.

CAMPANA'S NEW ENGLISH

EVENING BRINGETH MY HEART BACK TO THEE. Sung
 by Adeline Patti.
 SPEAK TO ME. Sung by Gardoni.
 RESISTE MISTAKE. Sung by Trebelli.
 THE SCOUT. Dedicated to Santley.
 IN THE TIME OF APPLE-BLOSSOM. Sung everywhere.
 ZINGARELLA. Sung by Miss Fanny Edwards.
 24 stamps each.—HOPWOOD and CREW.

COOTE'S BURLESQUE WALTZ.

Introducing "After the Opera's Over," "If ever I cease to
 love," "Afternoon Crawl," &c., is the most popular Waltz of the
 day. Beautifully Illustrated. Solo, 24 stamps; Duet, 30.
 HOPWOOD and CREW.

NEWEST CHRISTY BALLADS, sung

at St James's Hall.
 Fairy Glen.
 All I have faded flowers.
 I have tried not to love thee.
 Just touch the harp gently.
 18 stamps each.—HOPWOOD and CREW.

NEW MUSIC.

BOOSEY and CO.'S NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE HUGUENOTS.

THE HUGUENOTS.—The Royal Edition
 of Meyerbeer's Chef-d'œuvre is ready this Day, with Italian
 and English words (in the most perfect form ever published), as a
 Double Volume (500 pages). Price 5s. in paper; or 7s. 6d. cloth,
 gilt edges.—BOOSEY and Co., London; and all Musicians in
 Town and Country.

NEW NUMBERS OF

BOOSEY'S MUSICAL CABINET.

Price 1s. each.
 148. TWENTY NEWEST CHRISTY SONGS, including "Driven
 from Home," "Shoo Fly," "Uddies," &c.
 147. TWENTY NEW BALLADS by Molloy, Virginia Gabriel,
 Benedict, and Hatton.
 146. NEW DANCE MUSIC, including "Grand Duchess Quadrille,"
 "Varabond Quadrille," "Princess of Trebizonde Waltz,"
 "Claribel Lancers."
 149. OFFENBACH'S PRINCESS OF TREBIZONDE for Pianoforte.
 150. OFFENBACH'S PERICHOLE for Pianoforte.
 151. OFFENBACH'S BRIGANDS for Pianoforte.

BOOSEY'S SHILLING OPERAS for

PIANOFORTE in the MUSICAL CABINET.
 FIGARO. THE GRAND DUCHESS.
 ROBERT LE DIABLE. FIDELIO.
 DON JUAN. IL BARBIERE DI SIVIGLIA.
 LUCREZIA BORGIA. LA SONNAMBULA.
 DER FREISCHUTZ. UN BALLO IN MASCHERA.
 CRISPINO E LA COMARE. LA TRAVIATA.
 IL TROVATORE. MARTHA.
 NORMA. WILLIAM TELL.
 DON PASQUALE. THE CROWN DIAMONDS.
 FRA DIAVOLO. MASANIELLO.
 RIGOLETTO. LE DOMINO NOIR.
 ZAMPA. LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.

THE NEW STRAUSS NUMBER of

BOOSEY'S MUSICAL CABINET (No. 101) contains the
 following popular Dance Music by J. Strauss:
 Beautiful Danube Waltz. Wiener Kinder Waltz.
 Good Old Times Waltz. New Annon Polka, &c.
 Carnavala Waltz.

ARTHUR SULLIVAN'S COX AND BOX.

With Dialogue, complete. Price 2s. 6d. Also, uniform,
 ARTHUR SULLIVAN'S CONTRABANDISTA. 2s. 6d.
 LORTZING'S PETER THE SHIPWRIGHT. 5s.
 OFFENBACH'S GRAND DUCHESS. 5s.
 OFFENBACH'S ORPHEE AUX ENFERS. 2s. 6d.

TO CHORAL SOCIETIES.

ARTHUR SULLIVAN'S New Cantata.
 ON SHORE AND SEA. The words by Tom Taylor. 2s. 6d.
 Also, ARTHUR SULLIVAN'S SIX SACRED PART-SONGS,
 price 1s.; or, separately, 2d. each.

ARTHUR SULLIVAN'S LEAD KINDLY

A LIGHT. Sacred Four-Part Song. This beautiful setting of
 Dr. Newman's words is gradually superseding all other versions.
 Post-free, two stamps.—BOOSEY and Co.

F. H. COWEN'S NEW CANTATA.

THE ROSE MAIDEN. Price 2s. 6d. F. H. Cowen's Twelve
 new Part Songs, price 1s., or, separately, twopenny each.

With Fifteen Illustrations, price 2s. 6d.,

LILLIE'S FIRST MUSIC-BOOK.—"The
 most admirable tutor extant for the pianoforte."—Somerset
 Herald. "The clearest instruction book that has ever been written."
 Illustrated Paper.—BOOSEY and Co., Holles-street.

NEW BARITONE SINGING METHOD.

Edited by SANTLEY.—Published this day, METHOD OF
 INSTRUCTION FOR A BARITONE VOICE. Containing a com-
 plete System of Solfege, Vocalises, and Exercises, with General
 Rules on the Art of Singing. By GAETANO RAVA, twenty years
 Professor at the Conservatoire at Milan. (200 pages.) Edited and
 Translated by his pupil, Charles Santley. Price 10s. 6d.
 BOOSEY and Co., Holles-street.

ANDRE'S NEW WORK FOR ORGAN.

A SECOND ORGAN BOOK, containing 33 entirely New Com-
 positions for the Organ never before published. By Julius André.
 Op. 49. Price 6s. Uniform with above. 4s.
 JULIUS ANDRE'S FIRST ORGAN BOOK (50 pieces) 6s. 6d.
 HENRY SMART'S ORGAN BOOK (56 pieces) 4s. 6d.
 HENRY SMART'S ORGAN BOOK (13 pieces) 7s. 6d.
 J. L. HATTON'S ORGAN BOOK (13 pieces) 7s. 6d.
 HENRY SMART'S ORGAN STUDENT (13 pieces) 5s. 6d.
 BOOSEY and Co., Holles-street.

NEW and POPULAR BALLADS.

BROWN EYES OR BLUE EYES. Hamilton Aide. 4s.
 THE LOVE THAT'S NEVER TOLD. Miss Philip. 4s.
 ELY'S REASON. Molloy. 4s.
 THE LINDEN WALTZ. Hamilton Aide. 4s.
 ROBIN REDBREAST. Claribel. 4s.
 COUSIN ROBERT. Comyn Young. 3s.
 BOOSEY and Co., Holles-street.

NEW and POPULAR PIECES.

STEPHEN HELLER'S DER FREISCHUTZ STUDIES 6s.
 KUEH'S PRINCESS OF TREBIZONDE 4s.
 HATTON'S MAGIC MUSIC 4s.
 F. H. COWEN'S MAID OF ORLEANS MARCH 3s.
 THALBERG'S DOVE PRELUDE 3s.
 KUEH'S MUSICAL CANONS (Six Nos.) each 4s.
 KUEH'S ZAMBRELOTE 4s.
 RENE FAVARGER'S SECOND OBERON FANTASIA 4s.
 BOOSEY and Co., Holles-street.

OFFENBACH'S NEW DANCE MUSIC.

PRINCESS OF TREBIZONDE QUADRILLE.
 PERICHOLE WALTZ.
 PRINCESS OF TREBIZONDE WALTZ.
 PERICHOLE QUADRILLE.
 BRIGANDS QUADRILLE.
 BRIGANDS WALTZ.
 TULIPITAN QUADRILLE.
 VERT VERT QUADRILLE.
 GRAND DUCHESS QUADRILLE and WALTZ.
 BOOSEY and Co., Holles-street.

NEWEST GALOPS played by Coote

and Timney's Band.
 Trumpeters. Tramway.
 Invitation. Archery.
 18 stamps each.—HOPWOOD and CREW.

IF EVER I CEASE TO LOVE and

"After the Opera is Over." LEYBOURNE'S new Comic Songs,
 are now being sung in all the London Burlesques, and encored
 eight times nightly. 18 stamps each.—HOPWOOD and CREW.

HOW TO DANCE.—R. COOTE'S BALL-

ROOM GUIDE FOR HOME PRACTICE, by which
 families can easily learn the art of Dancing without a master.
 Contains full explanations, illustrations, and diagrams of the round
 dance. 12 stamps.—HOPWOOD and CREW.

ALL SHEET MUSIC, including the

publications of all the trade, promptly forwarded by post at
 half the marked price. Payment received by postage-stamps.
 London: ROBERT COCKS and Co., New Burlington-street.

IMMENSELY POPULAR MUSIC.—FAR

AWAY. Melody by Miss Lindsey. Transcribed for the
 Pianoforte by BRINLEY RICHARDS. 4s. "Miss Lindsey's air
 has achieved a considerable amount of popularity, and this will not
 be lessened by Mr. Richards' transcription. All the tenderness of
 the original air is preserved, while the embroidery is brilliant and
 attractive."—Vide the Scotsman.
 London: Published only by ROBERT COCKS and Co.

LOW AT THY FEET. Sacred Song. By

Miss M. LINDSAY. 3s. "This is a model of a sacred song—
 words and music are alike simple and expressive, and should be
 generally known. Those who have not got it already should get
 it."—Vide the Scotsman.
 London: Published only by ROBERT COCKS and Co.

A L O N E. Sacred Song. By Miss M.

LINDSAY. 3s. "There is great simplicity and sweetness in
 this song. It is within easy compass, and the accompaniment is
 skilful, and at the same time easy."—Vide the Scotsman.
 London: Published only by ROBERT COCKS and Co.

EXERCISES ON ARPEGGIOS, for the

Pianoforte. By CHARLES CHAULIEU. 2s. "These are
 well-known exercises, and it may be said of them that the more
 they are known the better they will be liked. They are excellent."
 Vide the Scotsman. Price at half price, and free by post.
 London: Published only by ROBERT COCKS and Co.

NEW MUSIC.

UNE CASCADE DE FLEURS.

Bagatelle de Salon. For the Piano. By FREDERIC
 LEMOINE. 4s.
 "M. Lemoine has shown great ingenuity and great brilliancy in
 this composition, which, as a show-piece, will not be easily sur-
 passed."—Vide the Scotsman.
 London: Published only by ROBERT COCKS and Co.

SPEAK WELL OF THE ABSENT. Song.

Words by C. P. Russell; Music by W. T. WRIGHTON. 3s.
 "Like most of Mr. Wrighton's songs, this one is tuneful and
 catching. It is very simple and easy, and admirably suited for
 any voice which can sing from E below the staff to F—that is to
 say, for most voices."—Vide the Scotsman.
 London: Published only by ROBERT COCKS and Co.

REGRET. Song. Words by Miss Francis

Blackwood; Music by ANNE FRICKER. 3s.
 "For a contralto, mezzo-soprano, or baritone voice, this song is
 admirably suited. It has a pleasant melody, soft and plaintive,
 and the accompaniment well played will add greatly to the
 attractiveness of the piece."—Vide the Scotsman.
 London: Published only by ROBERT COCKS and Co.

SOUVENIR OF MASANIELLO. Arranged

for the Pianoforte by G. F. WEST. 3s.
 "Mr. West is a conscientious musician who has done good work
 in making the music from some of the best operas familiar in most
 households. This is another composition of the kind."—Vide the
 Scotsman.
 All at half price and post-free.
 London: Published only by ROBERT COCKS and Co.

HAMILTON'S MODERN INSTRUCTIONS

FOR THE PIANOFORTE. 805th Edition. 4s.; free by
 post for 2s. stamps. "It is unapproached by anything of the kind
 that has hitherto been produced."—Oriental Circular. "It is par-
 excellence the book for beginners."—Scholastic Register.
 London: Published only by ROBERT COCKS and Co. Order
 of all Musicians and Booksellers.

MUSICAL PRESENTS.—High-class

MUSIC for STUDENTS and Others. To be had gratis and
 postage-free, a LIST of 400 CLASSICAL WORKS, bound, at greatly
 reduced prices.—Published only by ROBERT COCKS and Co., New
 Burlington-street.

CHAPPELL and CO'S PIANOFORTES

on the THREE-YEARS' SYSTEM of HIRE, by which the
 Instrument becomes the property of the hirer at the end of the
 term. Every description of Instrument at
 Chappell and Co.'s, 50, New Bond-street.

CHAPPELL and CO'S HARMONIUMS

on the THREE-YEARS' SYSTEM of HIRE.—All the best of
 Alexandres, with great and novel improvements, at
 Chappell and Co.'s, 50, New Bond-street.

CHAPPELL and CO'S ORGAN

HARMONIUMS on the THREE-YEARS' SYSTEM.—These
 Instruments have the round tone of the organ without the disad-
 vantage of requiring tuning, with much quicker articulation than
 the American Organs, and at half the cost, at
 Chappell and Co.'s, 50, New Bond-street.

CHAPPELL and CO'S CHURCH and

DRAWING-ROOM ORGANS on the THREE-YEARS'
 SYSTEM of HIRE, from 16s. per year, at Chappell and Co.'s, 50,
 New Bond-street. Lists on application.

CHAPPELL and CO. have now on View

the largest Stock in London of Pianofortes, by all the great
 Makers; of Alexandres Harmoniums, greatly improved; and of
 Organ Harmoniums. Any of these Instruments can be hired for
 three years, and, provided each quarterly instalment shall have
 been regularly paid in advance, the instrument becomes the pro-
 perty of the hirer at the expiration of the third year.

CHAPPELL and CO'S PIANOFORTES,

from 8s. a year, 22s. a quarter, and upwards. Alexandres
 Harmoniums, 3 stops, at 5s. per annum, 11s. 6d. a quarter; and
 all the better Instruments at proportionate rates.

CHAPPELL and CO'S NEW ORGAN

HARMONIUMS can also be hired on terms varying accord-
 ing to the number of stops, elegance of case, &c.
 50, New Bond-street.

CHAPPELL and CO'S PIANOFORTES

for SALE. The Largest Stock in London, by Broadwood,
 Collard, Erard, Chappell, &c., new and second-hand, at
 Chappell and Co.'s, 50, New Bond-street.

CHAPPELL and CO'S HARMONIUMS

for SALE, from 5s. to 100s. Alexandres, Wholesale
 Agents. Illustrated Catalogues on application.
 Chappell and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

RECOMMENDED BY ALL THE PROFESSORS.

THE DIGITORIUM (a small Dumb

Piano).—This remarkable invention materially assists any
 person to play and become perfect on the Pianoforte, Organ, or
 Harmonium, by strengthening and rendering the fingers inde-
 pendent, in an incredibly short time; and can now be had (price
 15s.; or, with ivory keys, 18s.) of the Sole Manufacturers,
 CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

BOOSEY and CO'S PIANOFORTES,

19s. 2s. 6d., and 43s. Excellent Instruments for touch,
 tone, and durability. Also Pianofortes by Erard, Broadwood, and
 others for Hire, or on the three years' system. Indian model
 pianos, 21s. to 90s.—24, Holles-street, W.

ENGLISH CONCERTINAS, from 22s. 2s.

48 keys, double action. Anglo-German Concertinas, from
 11s. 6d. All separately fitted, double-screwed notes. List free.
 JONES and SON, 6, Cross-street, Hatton-garden, E.C.

BUTLER'S MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,

Cornets, Saxhorns, Drums, Flutes, Clarinets, Flageolets,
 Concertinas, Violins, &c., in use in all parts of
 the kingdom and colonies, giving universal satisfaction. Manu-
 factory, 29, Haymarket, London. Prices, with drawings, post-free.

PIANOFORTES for HIRE and for SALE,

from 25s. upwards.—JOHN BROADWOOD and SONS, 33,
 Great Pulteney-street, Golden-square, W. Manufactory, 24, Horse-
 ferry-road, Westminster.

MUSICAL BOX DEPOT for NICOLE

FRECK'S celebrated Instruments. A very choice selection
 of boxes, playing the most popular Airs. Lists of Tunes and
 Prices gratis and post-free.—11 and 12, Cornhill, London.

WEDDING and BIRTHDAY PRESENTS,

at HENRY RODRIGUES'S, 42, PICCADILLY, LONDON.
 Dressing Bags, 25s. to 50s. Deepatch Boxes, 21s. to 15s.
 Dressing Cases, 21s. to 50s. Envelope Cases, 21s. to 15s.
 Jewel Cases, 10s. 6d. to 15s. Blotting Books, 5s. to 10s.
 Glove Boxes, 10s. 6d. to 15s. Handkerchief Boxes, 10s. to 25s.
 Boxes, 10s. 6d. to 15s. Candlesticks, 12s. to 25s. per pair.
 Scent Caskets, 10s. 6d. to 15s. Bookbinders, 10s. to 15s.
 Double Scent Bottles, 8s. to 10s. Letter Balances, 8s. 6d. to 15s.
 Card Trays, 21s. to 25s. Writing Desks, 10s. 6d. to 15s.
 Rodrigues's 10-guinea Ladies' Dressing Case, silver fitted.
 Rodrigues's 10-guinea silver-fitted Travelling Dressing Bag.

RODRIGUES'S CARTE DE VISITE

ALBUMS, of the new make, with patent leather guards, in
 Morocco and Russia. Albums to hold 50 portraits, from 3s. 6d. to
 21s.; for 100 portraits, 7s. 6d. to 15s.; and for 200 interleaved, for
 vignette and cabinet portraits, from 10s. 6d. to 15s. ORMOULU
 PORTRAIT FRAMES, from 2s. 6d. to 25s.—42, Piccadilly, W.

THE NEW REGISTERED CABINET of

Games, containing Chess, Draughts, Backgammon, Dominoes,
 Cribbage, Whist, Bésique, &c., in rosewood, walnut, and coromandel.
 25s. 2s., 28s. 2s., and 115s. 15s.—RODRIGUES'S, 42, Piccadilly.

MISS OR MRS?

MISS OR MRS?

MISS OR MRS?

MISS OR MRS?

MISS OR MRS?

MISS OR MRS?

MISS OR MRS?